THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 27 | COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1943 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Government Operates U. S. Railways As Steel Workers Go Back to Mills; Soviet Army Drives Toward Rumania

Marines move forward at Cape Gloucester; Japanese expected to stand at Rabaul.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While United States Marines are consolidating their positions on the western tip of New Britain Island, Russian troops, striking with great power in the Kiev sector, threaten to breach the last German defenses-in-depth east of Rumania and Southern Poland.

General Vatutin's new offensive has carried him to within 18 miles of Zhitomir, 20 of Berdichev, and 120 of the old Rumanian border. If Zhitomir and Berdichev are retaken, the Germans may find themselves fighting on Rumanian and Polish soil shortly after the first of the year. Zhitomir is the hub of two vital rail lines and a network of roads, while Berdichev has long been one of the principal Nazi unloading points for supplies from Poland.

At the present moment, General Vatutin's men appear to be moving at an irresistible pace. In less than a week they have gained more than 40 miles and captured 100 towns. Berlin says 500,000 Russians are charging the German lines in an attack "beyond anything ever seen on the Eastern Front."

In the companion drive in White Russia, which may have been launched primarily as a feint to cover the Ukrainian assault, the Soviet Baltic Army has moved to within five miles of Vitebsk, severing all but one rail line leading from that city of 165,000.

As to the situation in New Britain, signs are multiplying that the Japanese do not intend to put up a sustained defense of the Cape Gloucester area. Their resistance thus far has been minor and spasmodic.

It would be unwise to assume, however, that they do not plan to make every effort to hold on to more vital portions of the sickle-shaped island. The Berlin Radio quotes Japanese newspapers as insisting that Rabaul, powerful New Britain base 265 miles northeast of Cape Gloucester, must be retained at all costs.

Navy Secretary Knox has disclosed that an American

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Associated Press

Close-Up Study of Rail Situation

Allen Sabate (left), fireman, and J. J. Murray, engineer, both of Dorchester, Mass., read a newspaper announcing President Roosevelt's order to seize the railroads threatened with a strike by three unions, scheduled for Dec. 30. Messrs. Sabate and Murray are New Haven employees.

Control over carriers may be brief — Steel strike ends as union negotiates pay.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Railroads were operating smoothly today after being technically "seized" by the Government last night in the face of a strike threat, while steel workers were going back to their jobs under orders of their leaders after a brief work stoppage.

Officials of three operating rail unions—the Brotherhoods of Firemen, Switchmen, and Conductors—whose refusal to accept Presidential wage arbitration precipitated Mr. Roosevelt's rail seizure, were summoned to a conference at the War Department with Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Federal operator of the roads, this morning.

As the conference was called, General Somervell and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson declared that the Army is prepared to operate the railroads with soldiers if necessary in the event of a strike and to impose penalties against strikers under the terms of the Smith-Connally Act and other laws.

Rail Chiefs Commissioned

Seven leading railroad men were commissioned colonels in the Army to administer seven regions into which the railroads have been divided for government operation.

The men, presidents of leading railroads, are:

Eastern Region—Frederick E. Williamson, New York Central.

Allegheny Region—R. B. White, Baltimore & Ohio.

Pocahontas Region, headquarters at Roanoke, Va.—William J. Jenks, Norfolk & Western.

Southeastern Region—Ernest E. Norris, Southern Railway.

Central-Western Region—Ralph Budd, Burlington.

Northwestern Region—Charles E. Denney, Northern Pacific.

Southwestern Region — Lewis W. Baldwin, Union Pacific.

No Strike Expected

While the three holdout brotherhoods still hold technically to their strike call for Dec. 30, it is believed widely that they will rescind their call as 17 other railway unions have already done.

While the Government has taken over the railroads one day before the 26th anniversary of President Woodrow Wilson's wartime seizure of the roads in 1917, there is little parallel with the situation. The same railroad managements are running the lines today as did yesterday. The same schedules are being followed. Mr. Wilson's seizure lasted for 26 months, but Mr. Roosevelt announces that the present action is "temporary."

At their press conference today, Mr. Stimson and General Somervell said their sole objective is to keep the railroads running so that the war will not be interrupted. Wages, hours, and all other conditions that existed at 7 p. m. last night, when the carriers were taken over, will be frozen, they

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Eyewitness of Cape Gloucester Attack; Gains at Kiev Point to New Blows

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 28—The large-scale Red Army break-through in the southern front, west of Kiev, is the biggest military event since the recapture of the Ukrainian Capital early in November. The most significant immediate feature of the operation is that it marks a complete collapse of the highly concentrated, stubborn German offensive against the Kiev salient.

For more than six weeks—ever since the Russians captured and then abandoned Zhitomir in the middle of November—the Germans hammered away, hurling crack mechanized units and infantry regiments against a narrow sector due west of Kiev. At the cost of enormous losses, they succeeded in advancing nearly two thirds of the way from Zhitomir to Kiev. Kiev was threatened, but the Nazis apparently were unable to maintain their attacking strength against the constant drain on their manpower.

Meanwhile, the Red Army, though on the defensive, was preparing for the moment when Nazi pressure would slacken. Supplies of arms and reinforcements rolled into the Kiev area over newly repaired railways ready for the counterthrust.

An indication that the Red Army command never was seriously concerned about the situation west of Kiev, nor doubted that the German attacks presently would dwindle, is provided by the fact that throughout the sustained German offensive on the Kiev salient, Russian forces farther south in the Dnieper Bend continued their steady, methodical line-straightening and mopping-up operations, and furthermore felt quite free to launch a good-sized offensive in the Nevel area which now seems about to roll over Vitebsk.

It is too early to gauge the full scope of the latest Ukraine break-through, as the Red Army still is advancing. But already the situation offers a striking parallel with last July, when failure of the Germans in the Kursk offensive was followed immediately by a brilliantly successful Russian counterdrive in the same area. A Pravda correspondent reports from the front line that "In fierceness, scale, and profligacy of mechanized arms, the German November and December attacks are comparable with the summer battles."

Present early successes on a sector which is only about 100 miles from the old Polish border to start with open up prospects which stir the imagination. If the advance continues much farther, the position of the remaining Germans in the Dnieper Bend will become untenable and liberation of the entire Soviet area in the south looms as an early possibility.

Farther north, if Vitebsk, which the Germans have fortified heavily, and other strategic centers are recaptured, the Germans may be forced to withdraw from the Leningrad front and from the Baltic countries. All of this already is in prospect even though winter has just begun. At this time, it is interesting to recall the scale of last winter's campaign and the extent of the Russian gains. During the intervening year, the ratio of military strength has shifted considerably in the Red Army's favor.

With the Marines

Mr. Walker, who has been present at the main events of America's great comeback in the South Pacific, including the fighting on Guadalcanal, the epic jungle trek on Viru, New Georgia, the attack on Vella Lavella, the October air raid on Wake Island, and the landing on Bougainville, now gives a graphic eyewitness account of the landing at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, in two stories, of which this is the first.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

WITH THE U. S. MARINES INVADING CAPE GLOUCESTER, Dec. 26. Delayed—Plunging ashore here through pounding surf in full daylight Marine veterans of the Guadalcanal campaign today drove deep into the core of Japan's key Southern Pacific bastion on New Britain Island.

Sizeable forces of the Southwest Pacific naval air fleets were thrown in to support this latest American invasion. The landings were made on beaches close on either side of Cape Gloucester, which had been pounded in a spectacular and pulverizing softening-up bombardment which no ground force possibly could withstand.

Concentrating their fire on the main landing beach just west of Cape Gloucester on the edge of Borgen Bay, American and Australian cruisers and destroyers joined with heavy and medium bombers to throw in more than 600 tons of high explosives.

Parts of the jungle and beach were blown into the sky, leaving behind a no man's land where the enemy previously had been camped.

When the Leatherneck shock troops crowded from their boats onto the narrow strip of black

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Pork and Beef Subsidies Hit By Economist

Dr. Black says too much feed is being used for meat; favors price aid for milk.

The subsidies on beef and pork are not defensible on economic grounds since too much of the nation's limited supply of feed is going into these products, but the subsidy on whole milk should be retained and even increased so as to keep the milk supply from declining further, Prof. John D. Black of Harvard University, an outstanding agricultural economist, declared here today.

Dr. Black, who served as chief economist for the old Federal Farm Board, consulting economist for the Department of Agriculture on many occasions, and in other government posts, made these points regarding the subsidy program:

Food subsidies, if properly handled, are a legitimate means of keeping down the cost of living to the consumer.

Though the Administration has made "very much of a mess" of subsidies, its backing of subsidies should be supported.

Strategic Mistake

The roll-back of prices on meat and butter was undertaken as a strategic move in the struggle with John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and was a mistake.

The anti-inflation program for holding down wages and prices worked out in September-October, 1942, was projected on an impossible basis, and cannot be carried out as planned.

Though the most important subsidy needed is one on milk, Congress probably will not grant it.

A subsidy on poultry to keep up egg production would be good.

"The best way out of our present muddle would be for Congress to pass a bill to permit the right kind of subsidies," the farm economist said. "I think there is a fairly good chance that Congress will pass a compromise bill, but it will not be the best kind of a compromise.

Only Way Out

"I can't be all out for subsidies because of the way the Administration has mismanaged them, but I would vote for them if I were in the Senate at Washington, because the Government has gotten in a tangle and this is the only way out.

"A subsidy on milk is particularly called for to hold up production, which fell off this current month 2 per cent. Production per cow is down 5 per cent. This is partly due to a shortage of the right kind of feed and partly to the difficulty of getting enough feed at all.

"But a powerful lobby led by the Milk Producers' Federation seems likely to block any subsidy for milk. We must either pay a subsidy on milk or let the price to the consumer go up. If the Farm Bloc keeps subsidies off dairy products, the price of milk will go up one or two cents a quart. This is one of the most serious price problems that lie ahead.

"The weakest part of the Government program is the roll-back of prices on meats and butter. That was a mistake. If Congress would vote a bill prohibiting sub-

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Fire Code Implemented; New Destroyer Launched; Americans in Maneuvers

The World's Day—December 28, 1943

Massachusetts: Fire-Safety Code to Be Enforced

Boston places of public assemblage face extensive alterations as state-wide, post-Cocoanut Grove, fire-safety code hits local amusement centers on New Year's Day. [Page 2.]

Lieut. Col. Walter A. Brown, Public Relations Officer for the First Service Command, is today on detached temporary service in New York as Public Relations Officer on the railroad situation.

Howard E. Penley of Dorchester, New England District Secretary of the Socialist Party, at Bangor, Maine, today furnished the $5,000 bail set by U. S. Commissioner Ballard E. Keith last Friday, after Mr. Penley had been arrested at Northern Maine Junction following his failure to report for military induction at Fort Devens on Dec. 22.

War worker team of four British and four Americans just back from visit to British war plants made its first hop here on national tour to encourage war production. [Page 2.]

Boston and Maine Railroad and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad officials today received United States Army notification that the roads had been taken over under President Roosevelt's orders. [Page 2.]

National: Destroyer Brush Launched in New York

The 2,200-ton Destroyer Brush, one of the most powerful ships of its type ever built, was launched in New York at the Bethlehem Steel Company Staten Island shipyard. It was named in honor of Dr. Charles Francis Brush, who is credited with developing the first commercial electric light.

Normal activities have been resumed at the Todd-Johnson Dry Dock, Inc., in Algiers, La. (near New Orleans), where approximately 3,500 workers were engaged in a wage overtime controversy last week.

Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper of Iowa called a special session of the legislature for Jan. 26 to provide means for Iowans in the armed forces to vote in the 1944 elections.

Brig. Gen. Bryce P. Disque, President of the Coal Consumers Protective Association, said New York City was not getting its fair share of available coal. "The situation is very critical," he said.

Europe: Americans in Massive Dress Rehearsal

Biggest war maneuvers ever held, involving thousands of Americans, are under way in England in preparation for the invasion of Western Europe under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Naval forces, all types of Army units, including amphibious infantry, artillery, armored and air forces, engineers and supply outfits, are participating in this massive dress rehearsal for assault—the first all-American invasion practice of its size in Britain.

French colonies are preparing to increase their aid to the Allies by a speed-up of production, as well as in other ways, René Pleven, French Commissioner for Colonies, reports after a 15,000-mile air trip to French possessions.

The Greek patriot army on the island of Crete numbers approximately 15,000 men, who have been joined by hundreds of British soldiers left behind when the Allies evacuated the island in the early months of the war, Radio Brazzaville announces.

Identity of the plane which bombed Vatican City on Nov. 5 is apparently known to Pope Pius XII, who said in a statement radiocast by the Vatican Radio that the attack was "deliberately planned and dishonorably and unsuccessfully screened behind the anonymity of the pilot."

Some German weapons are superior to those of the United Nations, says E. Palmer Hoyt, head of the Office of War Information Domestic Branch, who describes a new German rocket gun as weighing less than 1,800 pounds with a fire power equal to six heavy field howitzers.

Bulgaria has been warned, in an article in Pravda, Communist Party organ, to cease co-operation with Germany and terminate the state of war with England and the United States. Writer of the article is Georgy Dimitrov, former secretary-general of the Comintern and a native of Bulgaria.

The British will pay cash for certain types of material purchased from the United States, such as machine tools and other goods which will be extended to postwar service, according to an Administration spokesman in Washington.

New Australian Minister to Russia, James Joseph Maloney, has been received in Moscow by Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotoff, preparatory to presentation of his credentials to President Kalinin.

Italians who refuse to work for the Germans will be deprived of their food cards under an order of the State Commissioner for Labor Mobilization, the Berlin Radio warns.

Washington: WPB Sets Up New Office for Metals

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced a new office for metals and minerals to handle all problems of metals, including the surpluses developing beyond military needs. Arthur H. Bunker was named Vice-Chairman and will bring metals and minerals under a single control.

Rations of sugar for housewives will not change between now and April 1, the OPA announced. Sugar stamp No. 30 in War Ration Book Four will become valid Jan. 16, and will be good for five pounds of sugar through the end of March. The current sugar stamp, No. 29, will expire Jan. 15.

Secretary of War Stimson will speak on the War Department's operation of the railroads over a nation-wide hook-up of the four major radio networks at 7 p. m., E. W. T. tonight.

Vital Truck Fleets are breaking down for lack of tires and repair parts, the Office of Defense Transportation disclosed, questioning the efficacy of plans concerning rubber and motor parts, worked out by the Office of Price Administration, the Office of the Rubber Director, and the War Production Board to obtain relief for truck operators.

All "TT" gasoline ration coupons will be invalid after 12:01 a. m., Jan. 1, 1944. The OPA disclosed that the stamps, issued for commercial vehicles, are being replaced by serially-numbered "T" coupons. One gallon "bulk" coupons used for deliveries to dealers and for servicemen on furlough will also be invalid after midnight Dec. 31.

The Seabees, the Navy's fighter-builders, were congratulated on the occasion of their second anniversary by President Roosevelt who said of them, "You accomplish three great purposes. . . . You build, you fight, and you repair." [First Page, Second Section.]

More canned peaches—750,000 cases of them—will be released soon from Government stocks to supplement limited civilian supplies. The War Food Administration announced that this quantity will reach retail markets within a few weeks, or about the time that fresh seasonal fruits are in lowest supply. The WFA also disclosed that civilian supplies of dry beans and peas in 1944 will be larger.

Secretary of War Stimson disclosed at a news conference that the Army, having taken over the nation's railroads, is concentrating troops with railroad experience to supplement any possible manpower shortages. Seven railroad presidents have been sworn into the Army as colonels and will operate as many divisions of the national rail network.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

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Weather Predictions

Fair and Much Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

British Air Chief Named First Deputy to Eisenhower

British Official Photo

Sir Arthur Tedder

Air Marshal chosen Deputy to General Eisenhower in invasion setup.

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The shaping of the teams that will direct the main invasion of Europe took another step forward today with the announcement that Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder has been appointed deputy to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, supreme commander. Thus Sir Arthur, Britain's master of air strategy, will lead the mightiest air assault the world has ever seen to pave the way for the opening of the new front from the west.

It is the first time an airman has been given such recognition, and it was greeted with satisfaction in London, the London Express calling it "the most illuminating recognition of the importance of an air leader in the planning and execution of a great operation."

Sir Arthur is referred to in London as the originator of "carpet" or area bombing. The building of air strength, already under way, now is sure to gain new momentum.

Technically, he would succeed General Eisenhower if something happened to the Commander in Chief. Whether the Air Marshal actually would take over the No. 1 invasion post in such a case, however, is entirely speculative.

Plenty of Experience

The selection of the man who swept the German air force from the skies of North Africa and then directed the air cover for the invasion of Sicily and Italy as General Eisenhower's right hand in the west made it clear that a great

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Hull Dashes Bolivia's Hope Of Quick U. S. Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Any hopes held by Bolivia's new revolutionary Government that it could shortly expect United States recognition faded today following Secretary of State Cordell Hull's announcement that recognition would have to wait on consultation with other American governments.

The Hull pronouncement was precipitated by receipt here of the recommendation of the Pan-American Emergency Advistory Committee for Political Defense, an offspring of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro conference of American Foreign Ministers, urging united action by nations that have broken with the Axis on recognition of regimes "instituted by force."

Secretary Hull replied immediately to Uruguay's Vice-President, Dr. Alberto Guani, Committee President, that the United States Government "wholeheartedly approves" of the resolution and "stands ready to consult and exchange information with the other American republics which have declared war against or have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis in situations to which the resolution applies."

The significant aspect of the Hull pronouncement is considered here to lie in the promise it gives of the emergence of a bloc of American republics that will act in concert over this problem of recognition of new regimes.

La Paz Coup Forced Issue

The recommendation as Mr. Hull stressed did not mention any particular case, but it was clear that the Bolivian coup was the incident that forced the issue. Dr. Guani was reported from Montevideo last week as saying the Bo-

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Allied Naval Gains Extend From Pacific to North Atlantic

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seldom in this war have two incidents dovetailed so advantageously for the Allied cause as the new American landing at Cape Gloucester on New Britain and the sinking of the German battleship Scharnhorst.

The first produces new opportunities for the use of American naval power in the Pacific and the second releases naval power to take advantage of those opportunities.

During the past year naval activity against Japan has been hampered by difficulties of operations in island-infested waters and the threat of the German "fleet-in-being," which has tied disproportionate Allied naval forces in the North Atlantic. The two are mitigated simultaneously.

The landing on Cape Gloucester finally opens the way for the fleet to emerge from the narrow waters of the Coral Sea into the much wider waters to its north. The German "fleet-in-being" has nearly disappeared.

The Cape Gloucester landing has significance in the advance on Rabaul. With two bases on New Britain now, the Allied fighter line can soon be moved up against that base and the process of its nullification by air pressure can be advanced toward the final stage.

But Rabaul is rapidly deteriorating in value to the Japanese as an obstacle to the Allies. The "hedgehog" theory is sound for the side which possesses the surplus of power. But "hedgehogs," as the Germans discovered at Stalingrad and the Japanese at Bougainville, are useless if their holders have lost the power to re-establish contact with them.

Entry Into Bismarck Sea

The real importance in the Cape Gloucester landings lies in the opening of an entry for Allied naval forces into the Bismarck Sea and that portion of the South Pacific which lies between New Guinea and the Caroline Islands with the Philippines on its western edge.

So long as the Japanese held the two sides of the Vitiaz Straits no Allied warcraft dared pass through them into those waters. Now the Allies hold both sides—the Australians on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea and American Marines at Cape Gloucester. The gateway is in Allied hands and the channel is clear for the Navy. It opens the entire northern coast of New Guinea to Allied amphibious operations. It makes it possible to approach Truk from two directions.

It brings a move toward the Philippines into the realm of the foreseeable. The range of Allied naval forces and their possible use in the South Pacific are enormously increased.

The end of the Scharnhorst in

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

New Fire Protection Code In Full Effect After Jan. 1

Boston theaters, night clubs, dance halls and practically every gathering place where 50 or more persons assemble at any one time will be drawn into a state-wide program of fire protection after New Year's Day as a result of legislation springing from the Cocoanut Grove fire of just a year and one month ago.

While state-wide regulations designed to prevent any recurrence of Cocoanut Grove fires went into effect last September, they have been held largely in abeyance until the New Year's applications for renewal of licenses by places of public assemblage. These renewals will now be gauged on the basis of a new fire protection code passed by the State Legislature.

This means that all of Boston's places of amusement for the first time will feel the effect of State enforcement of fire laws passed as a result of public pressure following the Grove fire of Nov. 28, 1942. Vaudeville has already been banned in some Boston theaters unable to comply with the new statutes requiring adequate means of egress. The full-sweep of enforcement after New Year's will stop many other stage performances, it is said in Public Safety circles.

Immediate effect of the enforcement drive by the Commissioner of Public Safety, John W. Stokes, will be a large-scale program of alterations to make aisles wider, to remove false doors or mirrors, change stairways, foyers, hallways and corridors, and provide proper exit signs. A period of 90 days' grace will be allowed to most places requiring extensive changes to put themselves in proper shape for final inspections.

Commissioner Stokes pointed out that the new fire regulations will affect Boston more than any other city in the Commonwealth, since the new State rules repealed certain sections of the old law which excluded Boston from the general, State-wide building code. And Boston has been called the worst offender of State-wide safety regulations.

Another section of the new code governing Boston includes small places of public assemblage for the first time, bringing hundreds of night clubs, dance halls and places where liquor is sold into the fire prevention drive. Under the new law, theaters, motion picture houses and "places of public assemblage" will be regulated as to maximum capacity based upon the amount of egress available at the time of inspection.

In a letter to the mayors and selectmen of all cities and towns of Massachusetts, Commissioner Stokes pointed out that local enforcement agencies must be on the alert to co-operate with the State authorities.

Two From N. E. Commended For Valor on Murmansk Trip

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Two New England members of an armed guard crew aboard a Liberty Ship have been commended by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox for their "remarkable courage" during an "exceptionally hazardous and trying winter voyage" to Murmansk.

Lieut. Ralph E. Boucher, U. S. N. R., the officer in charge of the 33 armed guards on the vessel, said the men lost many pounds in weight during 41 days and nights of relentless attack.

The New Englanders in the crew were:

Carroll Arthur Putnam, Seaman, First Class, U. S. N. R., son of Herbert Putnam, of Prospect St., Enfield, N. H., and Joseph Leo Raymond, Seaman, First Class, U. S. N. R., son of Mrs. Marie Louise Raymond, of Mowry St., Harrisville, Providence County, R. I.

Bad Weather

Lieutenant Boucher said the 7,300-ton Liberty Ship ran into bad weather shortly after the convoy left a United States port. But the real trouble started several weeks later.

First there were a "few mines and a periscope." The next day a few more and a plane. Then more planes. The first attack lasted 40 minutes and at the end one German plane had fallen before the Liberty Ship's guns.

A few hours later, submarines attacked. "Depth charges are going off in such rapid succession they cannot be counted," the report read.

The next day there were 10 general alarms. Meals were served at the guns. The sea was growing rougher, the bow shipping green water. When the enemy planes left, enemy submarines started in. Twenty-four hours later the guns were solid ice and the submarines still were attacking.

There was no relief when the ship reached Murmansk. Either it snowed or there were planes overhead.

For the last two weeks that the ship was in port, waves of enemy bombers came over the dock areas and ships on a half hour schedule all night, and sometimes during the day. One 2,000 pound bomb nearly hit the merchantman. It blew off Lieutenant Boucher's helmet and part of his clothing. And there were incendiaries scattered among the bombs. Docks were wrecked at night and then rebuilt during the day.

Strapped to Guns

Lieutenant Boucher reported laconically after about a week of this routine that "everyone was dog-tired."

At the end of the next week, on the day when the armed guard crew got its second German plane, the Lieutenant wrote: "Men are strapped to their guns, have been ever since arrival. What a grind."

Two days later, after six attacks in five hours, he wrote: "Saw no planes shot down. Gun fire prevented them from getting close for good shots. Gun crew is steady, aim and judgment good."

The convoy sailed at last and was greeted by waiting submarines and planes and a 60-mile-an-hour gale.

"It was necessary to keep four guns constantly manned, loaded and decks cleared for action," Lieutenant Boucher said. "It was necessary that one man stay in each gun, strapped in with his hand on the trigger. When changing watches, it was necessary to have the oncoming watch in their guns before the watch being relieved could leave their guns."

Then there was engine trouble. But the merchantman made port and now the gun crew are back fighting again.

Thirty-One From New England Listed Wounded in Action on Many War Fronts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The names of 31 New Englanders are included in a list of 495 United States soldiers wounded in action in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Dattolo, Private Joseph A.—Libero Dattolo, father, Bridgeport.
Fiondella, Private Angelo A.—Mrs. Catherine Fiondella, mother, Southington.
Krivi, Second Lieut. Andrew H.—Mrs. Anna Krivi, mother, Bridgeport.
Morrell, Private Everett C.—Mrs. Blanche S. Morrell, mother, Greenwich.
Obadowski, Second Lieut. Joseph J.—Mrs. Antoinette Hochachka, mother, Bristol.
Orzechowski, Private Theodore S.—Miss Nell Orzechowski, sister, New Haven.
Pierce, Private Bernard P.—Mrs. Tina P. Fortino, sister, Thompsonville.
Werme, Second Lieut. Russell A.—Ralph E. Werme, father, Hampden.
Zaleski, Private Jopseth T.—Mrs. Mary Zaleski, mother, Thompsonville.
Ziobron, Pfc. Walter—Charles Ziobron, father, Deep River.

Maine

Gautreau, Pfc. Wilfred E.—Mrs. Irene W. Gautreau, wife, Rumford.
Morin, Private Hubert A.—Mrs. Lucy Morin, mother, Mexico.

Massachusetts

Beatrice, Pfc. Armond F.—Mrs. Christine Beatrice, mother, Swampscott.
Dennehy, Pfc. Richard R.—Mrs. Catherine Dennehy, mother, Mansfield.
Dias, Private Alfred S.—Mrs. Mary Dias, mother, South Somerset.
Gill, Pfc. Robert E.—Mrs. Flora E. Gill, mother, Roxbury.
Leclair, Private Alphonse J.—Mrs. May Leclair, mother, Lowell.
Maciejewski, Pfc. Edward J.—Anthony Maciejewski, Sr., father, Worcester.
Madamas, Private Nicholas P.—Mrs. Mary Madamas, mother, Springfield.
Rath, Pfc. Howard W.—Mrs. Edna Rath, mother, West Roxbury.
Richard, Pfc. Jude J.—Mrs. Eugeine Richard, mother, Gardner.
Sargent, Private George E.—Mrs. Bertha Sargent, mother, Somerville.
Taylor, Private Henry E.—Mrs. Nora A. Taylor, mother, Chicopee.
Warbeck, Private Stephen S.—Mrs. Tessie Warbeck, mother, Sherburne Falls.
Willis, Private Robert E.—Mrs. Pauline Willis, mother, South Easton.

New Hampshire

Couture, Private Alfred R.—Joseph Couture, father, Dover.

Rhode Island

Cardoso, Private Manuel—Joseph M. R. Ferreira, brother, Providence.
Minior, Private First Class Thaddeus J.—Mrs. Katie Minior, mother, Central Falls.

Vermont

Cotnoir, Private Horacetus E.—Hercules Cotnoir, father, Orleans.
Senecal, Private Maurice L.—Avalon Senecal, father, Montpelier.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Reopell, Staff Sergeant Albert P.—John Reopell, father, New Haven.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Every service for the assistance and comfort of yourself or family ... conveniently classified.

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY — YELLOW PAGES

Trailers Converted Into Schoolhouse

CAPE ELIZABETH, Maine, Dec. 28 (AP)—Youngsters of the Mitchell Road Trailer Camp, children of war workers, went to school for the first time of the current school term today in trailers converted to classrooms.

More than 70 children, for whom there was no room in the town's public schools, are expected to enroll. Six teachers are employed.

Two over-size trailers were converted into two classrooms each, 29 by 43 feet. They are equipped with an oil heating system, hardwood floors, indirect lights and lavatory facilities. One room will be used for recreational purposes.

CALL Curtis 1900 LUMBER CHA 0313 BOSTON

Marine Reserve Rookies Leave City

By a Staff Photographer

Girls Ready to Start Boot Training

Above is shown part of the group of 42 New England women who left South Station this morning for Marine Training Center, Camp LeJeune, at New River, North Carolina. The girls appeared eager to start boot training. Below is recruit Dorothy Murphy, whose brother, Corp. John J. Murphy, is also in the Marines. She is receiving an arm band from Staff Sergeant Margaret McCarthy.

Launchings At Hingham Honor Heroes

HINGHAM, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—Two destroyer escorts, the Luke and the Barr, named in honor of Marine heroes, were launched today at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, and the light cruiser Pasadena slid down the ways at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The destroyer escorts were named for Platoon Sergeant Alexander Joseph Luke, of Philadelphia, and Private First Class Woodrow Wilson Barr of Keyser, West Virginia, both of whom were killed in the struggle to capture Tulagi in the Solomon Islands, Aug. 7-8, 1942.

The Pasadena was named for the California City famous for its Rose Bowl and Tournament of Roses and was the first naval vessel launched honoring that City.

The Luke was sponsored by Sergeant Luke's mother, Mrs. Catherine B. Luke, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Cora Dell Barr, of Keyser, West Virginia, mother of Private Barr, sponsored the ship named in honor of her son.

Mrs. C. G. Wopschall, wife of the Chairman of the Board of City Directors of Pasadena, sponsored the cruiser.

Both Sergeant Luke and Private Barr were awarded the Silver Star Medal posthumously for their parts in the Tulagi landing of the First Marine raid group known as "Edson's Rangers."

U. S. Army Seizure Of B. & M. Posted At North Station

United States Army officers today posted official notice in North Station that the Army had taken over the Boston & Maine Railroad and at the same time delivered to B. & M. officials a copy of President Roosevelt's executive order regarding seizure of the nation's railroads. The notice, posted by Maj. Ellerton J. Brehaut and Capt. Alcott F. Elwell, reads:

Notice: By executive order dated the 27th day of December, 1943, the President of the U. S. acting through the Secty. of War, has taken possession and control of the transportation facilities of this country effective as of 7 p. m. Eastern War Time Dec. 27, 1943. This action was taken to avoid a threatened interruption of vital transportation service. The continued operation of the facilities thereby taken is essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

(Signed) Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of War.

At the same time, Army officers also notified the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad of the President's action. Road officials are now preparing to post notices.

Navy Commander Awarded Medal

Navy Commander Ira E. Hobbs, whose wife, Mrs. Mary Hobbs, lives in Cambridge, Mass., has been awarded the Silver Star Medal, the First Naval District Headquarters announced today.

The accompanying citation said the medal was awarded for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" while commanding a United States warship during an attack by Japanese bombers in the Santa Cruz Islands vicinity from July 16 to July 21, 1943.

"Skilfully maneuvering his vessel," the citation continued, "Commander Hobbs defiantly opposed repeated smashing attacks from the hostile planes.

"When his ship was severely damaged by fires and flooding, he coolly and tenaciously continued to fight against overwhelming odds until he eventually succeeded in saving his vessel and her personnel.

"Commander Hobbs' untiring devotion to duty and the superb efficiency of the men in his command were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana will present "Drama of Wartime Russia," an illustrated lecture, in Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston Street, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Young Americans in a Pageant of Art, living reproductions of paintings, native folk songs, and dances, will be given in New England Mutual Hall, 225 Clarendon Street, at 8:15 p. m.

Two free moving pictures, "Winter Wonderland," and "Vanishing Herds," will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 8

Eastern Massachusetts Line Opposes Duplication of Bus Service in Lynn

Granting of permission for the Service Bus Lines to operate between General Edwards Bridge and Central Square, Lynn, a route now covered by busses of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, was opposed today at a hearing before the State Department of Public Utilities.

Fred A. Cummings, Vice-President and General Manager of the Eastern Massachusetts, told the Commission at a public hearing that authorization of the Service Bus Lines to operate over the General Edwards Bridge-Central Square route was directly opposed to one of the fundamental principles of the Department of Public Utilities, which has been that there shall be no duplication of service.

Earlier this month, the D. P. U. granted a certificate to the Service Bus Lines, Inc., to operate over the longer route. Previously, the Service busses operated only to Point of Pines, at which point passengers were transferred to Eastern Massachusetts busses.

Chairman Carroll L. Means announced that the scope of this morning's hearing would be simply whether the Eastern Massachusetts Company could continue to provide adequate service over the route.

Salvation Army To Note New Year

The Salvation Army will enter the New Year with watch night services on Friday in more than 15,000 units of service in 97 countries.

Services throughout New England will have various officers in charge, including Col. Richard F. Stretton, Provincial Commander, who will give the address at the Cambridge Corps, and Major Paul Seiler, new Provincial Secretary, at the Palace Corps in Boston.

Three new members have been elected to the Army's Greater Boston Advisory Board for 1944. They are Arthur A. Williams, President, Goodwill Shoe Company of Hollliston; Edward C. Stone, head of the Employers' Group of Boston, and Arthur J. Santry, attorney and Vice-President of the Boston Bar Association.

Income Tax Blanks Ready for Mailing

Federal income-tax-return forms for the calendar year 1943—1,600,000 of them—are ready for mailing at the office of Thomas H. Buckley, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue.

The forms, destined for taxpayers in Massachusetts, must be filled out and filed before March 15, making the third report on 1943 income that many persons will have filed. Several thousand filed a declaration of estimated income and tax as of Sept. 15, and many more amended that report as of Dec. 15.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Much Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight, with lowest temperature about 15 in Boston and near 12 in Springfield. Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow in late afternoon or at night continued cold. Diminishing winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Fair and much colder with cold wave tonight. Wednesday increasing cloudiness and continued cold. Diminishing winds tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and much colder with cold wave tonight. Wednesday increasing cloudiness and continued cold. Diminishing winds tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair and much colder tonight. Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow in late afternoon or at night. Continued cold. Diminishing winds tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:30 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet; Wednesday, 1:35 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet.

Pork and Beef Subsidies Hit By Economist

Continued from Page 1

sidies on meat and butter, I would heartily subscribe.

"What's wrong is that we don't need to encourage the production of more meat and butter. We are short of feeds and need to get our feed most economically utilized.

Hogs Too Fat

"At the present prices for pork and corn, it is very profitable to feed hogs to heavy weights. Too much corn is being fed to hogs to make them too fat, and too many hogs are being bred, which require more feed. We first breed too many and then feed them too much.

"Under the ceilings the Office of Price Administration has set up for corn and hogs, the profits on feeding hogs are out of all proportion.

"The subsidy on meat is holding up the returns on pork and beef on the farm higher than they should be. The present wasteful uses of feed for cattle and hogs should be prevented, and more feed made available for dairy production.

"If subsidies were to be used, they should have been applied to corn fed to dairy cows supplying whole milk to city consumers, cheese factories, condenseries, and milk powder plants. Instead, the Administration picked out butter and meat for a roll-back.

"This was purely political. President Roosevelt had then a fight on with John L. Lewis, and the subsidies on meat and butter appealed to the Administration as something that would go well with the labor groups.

Opposes Roll-Backs

"I am not so much condemning roll-backs on meat and butter as the roll-back idea itself. This attempt to force back prices was an error in strategy. It was not possible to 'hold the line' under the terms included in the Anti-inflation Act of Oct. 2, 1942.

"If the line was going to be held at that time, it was necessary to roll back wages as well as prices. Some wages were certain to rise. The war effort required this. As to farm prices, some farm products were not covered by OPA ceilings and their prices rose. The OPA had not yet gotten fruits and vegetables under control. If you let any of the farm products go up, the average for farm prices goes up.

"So also if any wages are allowed to rise. Earnings of industrial workers continued to climb. Labor unions cried that prices were mounting and that wages should rise still faster.

"This has been an impossible situation. It has assumed that we could hold the line on both prices and wages, when on the very terms laid down each had to go up. Hence the plan could not be carried out on the basis it was set up.

Inflation Danger Grows

"Nevertheless, since the Administration has gotten itself into this jam, inflation has become a real danger, and the only thing now to do about subsidies is to support the Administration, but not necessarily in all particulars."

Dr. Black added that incentive payments to encourage production such as of potatoes and vegetable crops were very good subsidies and should be continued. However they are in danger and may be wiped out, he added.

"The subsidy on milk is the most important," he emphasized. "We need more milk production. Recent forecasts are that it may go down to 116,000,000,000 pounds, when it ought to go up to 130,000,000,000 pounds as soon as possible.

"We ought to use our subsidies to accomplish this result, when instead we have been following a price and subsidy program which defeats that very purpose.

"At the present time well over half of the skim milk in the country is fed to livestock. Skim milk is a very important source of human food, but at present price differentials it still pays most farmers to feed it to hogs."

U. S.-British War Workers On Tour of U. S. Factories

Four British war workers and four American war workers who have just returned from Britain made Boston today their first jump on a six weeks' tour of American war industry. The joint labor mission, first of its kind, was arranged by the two governments to help war production.

Encouragement of labor-management committees to receive ideas for improving production furnished the team of war workers with its principal goal. The British got an earlier start with these committees during the war, and the War Production Board here is now in the midst of a national drive to promote their formation.

A picture of British workers under wartime pressure and of the much more drastic labor regulations in Britain will also be brought to American labor and management, it developed from the first press conference of the party while on the road.

Some Committees

While there were some labor-management committees in Great Britain before the war, they were very few, Patrick Carey, a sheet metal worker and former chairman of the joint production committee at the DeHavilland Aircraft Company in London, said.

Workers generally had something up their sleeve about the doing of their job—some "jigs" that would save time, he observed. These they kept to themselves, and did not get out their fullest possible output for the sake of other workers who were not so young and were hard put to produce the minimum.

Then came Dunkirk when Britain needed production in self-preservation, and the objective of the workers became 100 per cent production. This new demand advanced the joint production committees.

Endorsements of the labor-management committee idea were added by the American quartet of workers who saw the plan in operation in British factories during their six weeks' visit abroad.

Glimpses of the hours many British workers are putting in were brought forth by the impression of one of the American group that British hours were being somewhat shortened.

Quickly Denied

The English workers quickly disavowed this.

"Under our national steel agreement, it is up to a man to work until he is relieved or until he drops," John H. Jones, an employee of the Lancashire Steel Company Corporation near Manchester, related. "The agreement we have with the employers," he repeated, "compels a man to continue until he can continue no longer. We don't mind."

A chemical worker from Durham, John G. Clark, said seven days a week with one day off in three weeks was the rule in his industry in northern England. Then for a man to get his 32 hours off, two men have to do a 32-hour stretch between them, because they don't have the manpower there to do better.

On absenteeism Mr. Carey reported that one of the men in his plant who had been late many times and had been warned without avail, had just been taken to court. He was then fined £60 (about $250) or three months' imprisonment.

"The magistrates vary in their interpretation, but they are unanimous on one thing, that they are going to penalize," he said.

The American workers were selected by their trade unions which are paying their wages while on the two trips. The British were likewise named by their unions. The exchange of visits was sponsored here by the War Production Drive of the War Production Board, the Office of War Information and the British Ministry of Information.

This afternoon the party sat in on a labor-management committee meeting at the Simplex Wire & Cable Company in Cambridge. Tonight it goes to Buffalo. The start was made in New York, with Boston the first hop.

McCormack Hits Fish Prices

While OPA accountants were investigating the books of wholesale fish dealers at the Boston Fish Pier in an attempt to check up the extent of the difference between prices paid to fishermen and those asked by retailers, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts met with Union officials at the Boston Federal Building relative to the strike of the men against the OPA's price ceilings.

Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, together with other delegates conferred with Mr. McCormack, after which Mr. McCormack said he would immediately telegraph Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator in Washington, urging suspension of the price ceilings in order to get the fishermen back to work.

"When I get back to Washington, I shall ask the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to make an investigation of the whole fish situation, with special respect to protection of the consumer," said Mr. McCormack.

"It seems to me that the prices of the fish to the consumer are unreasonably high. My sympathies are with the fishermen, but, above all, the consumer must be protected against unreasonably high prices," he added.

Fishermen at Gloucester, the biggest port of union fishermen on the Atlantic Coast, voted last night to go out in sympathy with the striking fishermen of Boston, New Bedford and New York. Tomorrow afternoon they will hold another meeting, and clean up details. While there is a chance that they may reconsider, the greater probability is that they will go through with the strike, Frank Gomes, port agent of the union, said today.

"We tried to avoid a strike as much as possible," Mr. Gomes added. "We hoped some Government agency would do something about the situation but none did, and there was only one step left for us, to tie up the works."

Both McCormack and Martin Will Address Boston City Club

Both the Majority and Minority Floor Leaders of the U. S. House of Representatives will be guests at the Boston City Club at a members' meeting on Thursday evening, Dec. 30. Representatives John W. McCormack (D), and Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), both of Massachusetts, have accepted the invitation of the Club to speak on this occasion.

On hand to greet and introduce them will be Governor Saltonstall who will be presented by Marcus Beebe, 2nd., President of the Club, and the Governor will then present Mayor Tobin. Both the Governor and Mayor are club members.

A private dinner for the Club guests and their friends will be held prior to the members' meeting which will open at 7:30 with the trooping of the colors by a detail from the First Service Command. The 241st Coast Artillery Band also will provide entertainment during the evening.

Aeronautic Group To Hear Jack Frye

Jack Frye, President of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., is scheduled to be the guest speaker at the joint luncheon of the Aeronautic Association of Boston and the Advertising Club of Boston on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at the Hotel Statler.

The Boston talk by Mr. Frye is expected to come in the wake of a transcontinental record-seeking transport plane flight by Mr. Frye and Howard Hughes from Los Angeles to New York in the new Lockheed "Constellation." This airplane is to carry 57 passengers in commercial service. Mr. Frye and Mr. Hughes collaborated on the design.

Mrs. Deborah Dora Delano

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Deborah Dora Delano, who passed on here yesterday was a third cousin of President Roosevelt.

She often described the President's mother, Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt, as one of her favorite childhood playmates, and, although she called hereself a "good Republican," she was proud of her Delano ancestry and Roosevelt connections.

She was the widow of Ansel Allen Delano, a Civil War naval veteran, and the daughter of a Fairhaven whaling captain and merchant.

British War Workers Join in Tour

By a Staff Photographer

Six-Week Trip of Four Americans in Britain to Be Matched Here

Left to right—British: John H. Jones, steelworker, Lancashire Steel Corporation, Manchester; John G. Clark, rail transport, supervisor, Imperial Chemical Industries, Irlam; Patrick Carey, sheet-metal worker, Handley Page Aircraft, London; James H. Ward, aircraft technician, Armstrong Whitworth, Coventry. American: Hugh T. Mahoney, steelworker, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.; Joseph Smith, steamfitter, Chrysler Corporation, Detroit; Otto Butler, machinist foreman, Monsanto Chemical, St. Louis; Stanley Coizyk, tool planner, Lockheed Aircraft, California.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Wilson Award Given Smuts For Notable World Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—In commemorating the 87th anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birth, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation today presented, by trans-Atlantic radio, the Woodrow Wilson Award for distinguished service to Field Marshal Jan Chrjstiaan Smuts from the memorial library of the Foundation.

Mrs. Quincy Wright of Chicago, President of the Foundation, presented the award, and Ralph William Close, Minister for the Union of South Africa, received it in behalf of the Marshal. The proceedings were radiocast, from 12:30 to 1 p. m.

The citation for Marshal Smuts reads: "Leader of your people, your Allies, and the world in an unceasing effort to achieve an international society of free peoples."

Marshal Smuts, in referring to President Wilson, said, speaking by trans-Atlantic radio from South Africa, "But the human vision which was his, which is his legacy to the world, which is in a deep sense the message of the new world to the old, still remains."

Referring to the requirements of world organization, Marshal Smuts said: "We shall leave untouched the national sovereignty of the state and all it legitimately implies—territory, flag, language, culture, political and administrative institutions—in fact, all that the term 'self-determination' connotes."

Peace and Security

He added: "We shall commence the peace with the group already existing in the United Nations and organize them for future peace and security. Neutrals can join in due course, while the defeated enemy powers can wait until they have been cured of their dangerous obsessions and distorted outlook on the world. A period of convalescence under proper guardianship will do them good; and meanwhile the United Nations—an already existing fact—can be organized as the foundation of the new free world on which the permanent peace structure for the whole world can be built in due course."

He stressed the need of a council and a general assembly on the existing League model and the importance of realistic leadership, and specified: "The U. S. A. and British Commonwealth of Nations and the U. S. S. R. are marked out for this leadership and this responsibility for defense, and to them may be added China in recognition of her inherent importance, her heroic resistance to Japan, and her new leadership in Asia. Systematic close co-operation between the Big Four may build up a common understanding which would be an indispensable condition for future world peace."

Covenant Must Be Kept

The Marshal declared: "We have at last learnt that war, wherever and from whatever cause arising, will in the end engulf the whole world, and we can only provide for our own security by providing for world-wide security."

In conclusion he said: "We have already decided that there shall be an international authority for peace and war. And we mean to follow this decision up with a covenant which this time we mean to keep."

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation was created in 1922 in recognition of the national and international services of Woodrow Wilson, twice President of the United States. The Foundation's first President was Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Mrs. Wright said: "Today the world is returning to the ideas and ideals of Woodrow Wilson and is witnessing the fulfillment of his prophecies. The interdependence of nations is established for all time. Our second chance to build a better world is at hand, and in building that better world men are quoting and requoting President Wilson."

Close Accepts Medal

Mr. Close said: "I accept this medal with great pleasure on behalf of Field Marshal Smuts. I am very shortly returning to South Africa after representing my country for 10 very happy years in the United States, and it will be my pleasure and privilege on your behalf to hand this medal over to him.

"He has a very special affection for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. He was here 13 years ago when he visited the United States and made many friendships here which he had looked forward to renewing."

Following the radiocast a reception and buffet luncheon was given at the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library for those invited to attend the presentation ceremony and to meet Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Close.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Altschul, Mr. and Mrs. William Agar, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Sir Godfrey and Lady Haggard, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sweetser, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bayard Swope, Dr. Edmond Devol, Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley Ruml, Thomas Lamont, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. James T. Shotwell.

Among those who have previously received the Woodrow Wilson Award are Lord Robert Cecil, Elihu Root, Thomas Masaryk of Czechoslovakia and Cordell Hull. A bronze plaque designed by the Yugoslavian sculptor, Ivan Mestrovic, the award represents by figures wisdom, charity, justice—law of the world—symbolizing the ideals for which Wilson worked.

South African Premier Honored

Associated Press; Woodrow Wilson Foundation

Upholder of World Ideals

Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, receives the Foundation award on the occasion of Woodrow Wilson's 87th anniversary. At right is a representation of the medal of the Foundation. Marshal Smuts acknowledged the presentation by a trans-Atlantic radio message.

Hopkins Calls Note Forgery; Asks FBI Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins said yesterday that a letter signed with his name and predicting that Wendell L. Willkie again will be the Republican presidential nominee is a forgery and that he has asked the F. B. I. to investigate.

Photographs of the letter were released last week by C. Nelson Sparks of Akron, Ohio, who is opposing Mr. Willkie through a book, "One Man—Wendell Willkie," and otherwise.

Mr. Hopkins, intimate of President Roosevelt, issued this statement:

"I have seen what purports to be a photostat of a letter addressed to Dr. Umphrey Lee, President of Southern Methodist University with my alleged signature.

"That letter and the signature are both forgeries.

"At my request, the F. B. I. is investigating. They usually get their man, and I hope that they get him this time—the man or men guilty of these forgeries."

Dr. Lee previously said he knew nothing of a letter from Mr. Hopkins.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, Chairman of a Senate Elections Subcommittee, served notice that prospective witnesses on a resolution asking an investigation of alleged irregularities at the 1940 convention, which nominated Mr. Willkie, will have to document their charges if they expect to be heard publicly by the Subcommittee.

Senator William M. Langer (R) of North Dakota is the author of the inquiry resolution, which recites charges by Mr. Sparks that attempts were made by supporters of Mr. Willkie to "buy" votes in the convention.

Mr. Willkie, who has termed the charges "sheer bunk" and "amusingly reckless," has offered to appear for "unlimited examination."

In Akron, Mr. Sparks reported two F. B. I. agents from Cleveland called on him and asked for the letter. "I told them I would not" give them the letter, "but would show it to them," he said.

Survey Seeks To Tighten Use Of Navy's Men

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—An over-all survey of Third Naval District personnel will be undertaken next month in an effort to make the most economical use of available manpower, district headquarters announced today.

Capt. T. R. Kurtz, U. S. N. (Ret.), who will head the Manpower Survey Committee, said that one result of the canvass may be to reduce the number of men the Navy must draft from war industries next year to man the fleet.

The Third Naval District comprises New York State, Connecticut, and Northern New Jersey.

The work now being done by officers, enlisted men and women, and civil service employees will be checked, the announcement said, and recommendations made where possible consolidation might lead to staff reduction.

Qualified officers and men who can be spared from shore activities will be sent to sea, District Headquarters said, and, in some instances, surplus officers not qualified for sea duty will be returned to civilian life.

Where possible, able-bodied men will be released for other jobs by re-assignment of Waves and civil service personnel, the announcement added.

The activities in the District will be studied by subcommittees composed of naval officers, civil service representatives, and civilians who are qualified by professional or business training to pass on the use of manpower.

Enforcing of Racial Order Comes Back to President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Enforcement of President Roosevelt's order against any racial discrimination in war industries was up to the President himself today.

The problem was turned over to the Chief Executive by the Fair Employment Practice Committee yesterday after a congressional committee moved to investigate the agency's activities.

The FEPC, set up by the President under the second War Powers Act, certified 14 Southeastern railroads and seven railway labor unions as violators of Presidential Order No. 9346, which forbids racial or religious discrimination against workers or job applicants by any firm doing any work for the U. S. Government.

Operators of the railroads involved were in effect removed from the picture, however, by the President's seizure of the entire railway system in the current wage dispute. While the railroads are being operated by the Secretary of War, any decision by the President on enforcement of the nondiscrimination order could be carried out immediately without concurrence of the railway managements.

The FEPC's authority was openly challenged on Dec. 13 when the 14 railroads which now have been certified to the President served notice on FEPC that they intended to disregard its directive, designed to carry out the President's nondiscrimination edict.

Three of the seven railway unios have also formally denied the FEPC has powers to enforce the President's order.

Submission of the issue to the President for further action has unusual political implications. Southern congressmen who opposed the Administration soldier vote and poll-tax measures have been outspokenly critical of the FEPC, while northern Negro organizations, which carry considerable voting power in several industrial cities, have been urging the FEPC to take even stronger action to carry out the President's order.

Organized labor's right to draw contracts with employers also is at issue. The seven unions cited to the President are accused by the FEPC of writing clauses into operating contracts with the railroads which discriminate against the job rights of Negroes.

Malcolm Ross, FEPC Chairman, declared the railroads' refusal to obey the agency's directive constituted an "open challenge to Presidential authority."

He declined to comment on an investigation initiated by a Special House Committee headed by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, co-author of the Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act. Mr. Smith said the inquiry was decided upon after his committee received complaints from West Coast shipyard workers and Southern railways management that the FEPC had exceeded its authority.

Beans Once Paid Taxes

In the days of the Aztecs, cocoa beans were used for the payment of taxes, for the purchase of slaves, and for the payment of soldiers' wages.

Navy Announces New Fiscal System; Transferred Men to Get Pay on Time

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday it has adopted a new pay system which will eliminate thousands of man hours of work and cut paper consumption, besides assuring a transferred man his pay on pay day.

The plan was developed after Rear Admiral William B. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, declared that "relief in the nature of a major revision is imperative if a collapse is to be avoided."

It will be initiated soon after Jan. 1 and will become effective for the entire Navy next July 1. It does not involve any changes in the rate of pay and allowances, but pertains only to the mechanics of pay rolls and accounting.

In simplyfying the pay procedure, accounts of retired personnel on inactive duty will be centralized in the Field Branch, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Cleveland, Ohio.

A card record will be issued for each officer and enlisted man. It will carry his name, identification, rank or rating, duty, pay for himself, and allotments and allowances for his family and other similar information.

The record will remain in custody of the dispersing officer or the commanding officer at the man's duty station. When the man is detached, it goes with him. Therefore, no matter where the Navy man is, he may present his card record and get paid on pay day.

Waste Paper Rules Tightened by OPA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration yesterday tightened sales regulations and slapped restrictions on collectors, dealers, and converter-consumers of waste paper.

The extreme and continued shortage of waste paper, OPA said, has resulted in "black market" operations which have seriously disrupted normal channeling of the material back to mills and made it difficult for honest consumers to obtain their fair share.

Effective Jan. 3, sales of unsorted waste paper may not exceed the price permitted for No. 1 mixed paper.

Waste paper consumers must keep records of business transactions, inventories of all waste paper on hand as of Dec. 31, 1943, must be reported; and all sales of commercially packed waste paper must be invoiced.

OPA also prohibited sellers of paperboard from requiring their purchasers to furnish them with waste paper except in cases where this was done before issuance of revised price schedules governing paperboard sales east of the Rocky Mountains.

Teen-agers Save Hotel's Laundry Title By Swishing Suds to Goodman Rhythm

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—Socks were sloshing in clean suds and the teen-age laundress was tapping a boogie rhythm to a Benny Goodman background. Shirts were being ironed neatly to a floy floy beat.

It was the laundry of the Statler Hotel. The workers were 20 boys and girls of high school age, and the rhythmic working conditions were emphatically to their liking.

Their contented industry is a great satisfaction to Manager Theodore Krueger, too. The youngsters cracked a trying bottleneck at Buffalo's largest hotel, made it possible for the hotel to maintain its proud boast of returning laundry the same day it is received.

The idea of swing music with swishing suds and teen-age workers came during an emergency last spring. A sudden and unexpected swarm of guests appeared; the laundry was swamped.

Edward L. Lynch, laundry superintendent, paced the floor, scratched his head, performed other occupational twitches peculiar to laundrymen these days of slim manpower. Then he called in two plumbers, four carpenters, six wall washers, several maids and whatever bellhops and assistant managers were knocking around, and set them to work. Their part-time aid broke the bottleneck.

Lynch saw that what he needed was a few part-time workers. He advertised for school-age youngsters and they answered in droves. Then Krueger remembered that his own 'teen-aged children were swing fans; so he had an electric phonograph installed and provided a generous helping of Goodman, Ellington, Glenn Miller and Harry James.

The summer went by in a happy aura of clean shirts, socks, underwear, and shining linen. When school reopened, the young people were not only satisfied to continue their jobs, but they brought more applicants who wanted to pick up a few bob for pocket money and Friday night dates. There now is a waiting list for laundry jobs.

The young workers, who report after school, average 2½ hours a day at their jobs. They can earn as much as $9 a week, at a rate above the minimum established for the laundry industry. The hotel also supplies an evening meal and quite a bit of dancing is wedged into the half-hour lunch period.

Andrew F. West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 28—Andrew F. West, who passed on here yesterday, served actively as Dean of the Princeton University Graduate School from 1901 until his retirement in 1928. He played a leading role in the Graduate School's organization.

An outstanding proponent of classical education, Dr. West, who was President of the American Classical League, waged on the campus and in public a continual battle for the teaching of Latin and Greek. He was Geiger Professor of Latin at Princeton for 45 years.

In 1921 Dr. West asserted that "too many schools furnished educational lunch counters." He meant that there was too much emphasis on the elective system of studies, "which, having elements of good in it, has grown out of all sensible proportion in schools and colleges until all too many of our young people are getting education by dabs."

A native of Alleghany, Pa., Dr. West received his A.B. degree from Princeton in 1874, and a Ph.D. in 1883. He received an LL.D. from Lafayette College in 1897 and Oxford granted him a D. Litt. in 1902.

He taught in public schools at Wyoming, Pa., and at Hughes High School, Cincinnati. Dr. West became principal of Morris Academy, Morristown, N. J. In 1883 he joined the Princeton faculty as professor of Latin.

Dr. West was author of "Alcuin and the Rise of the Christian Schools," "American Liberal Education," "Stray Verses," a Latin grammar, and had been editor of a work on Terence, Roman poet and playwright, and "The Philobiblon of Richard de Bury."

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We don't mean to be over-confident, but we sincerely believe there's a world of new loveliness that comes out in hair shampooed with Laco. Please, please give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial and see for yourself. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

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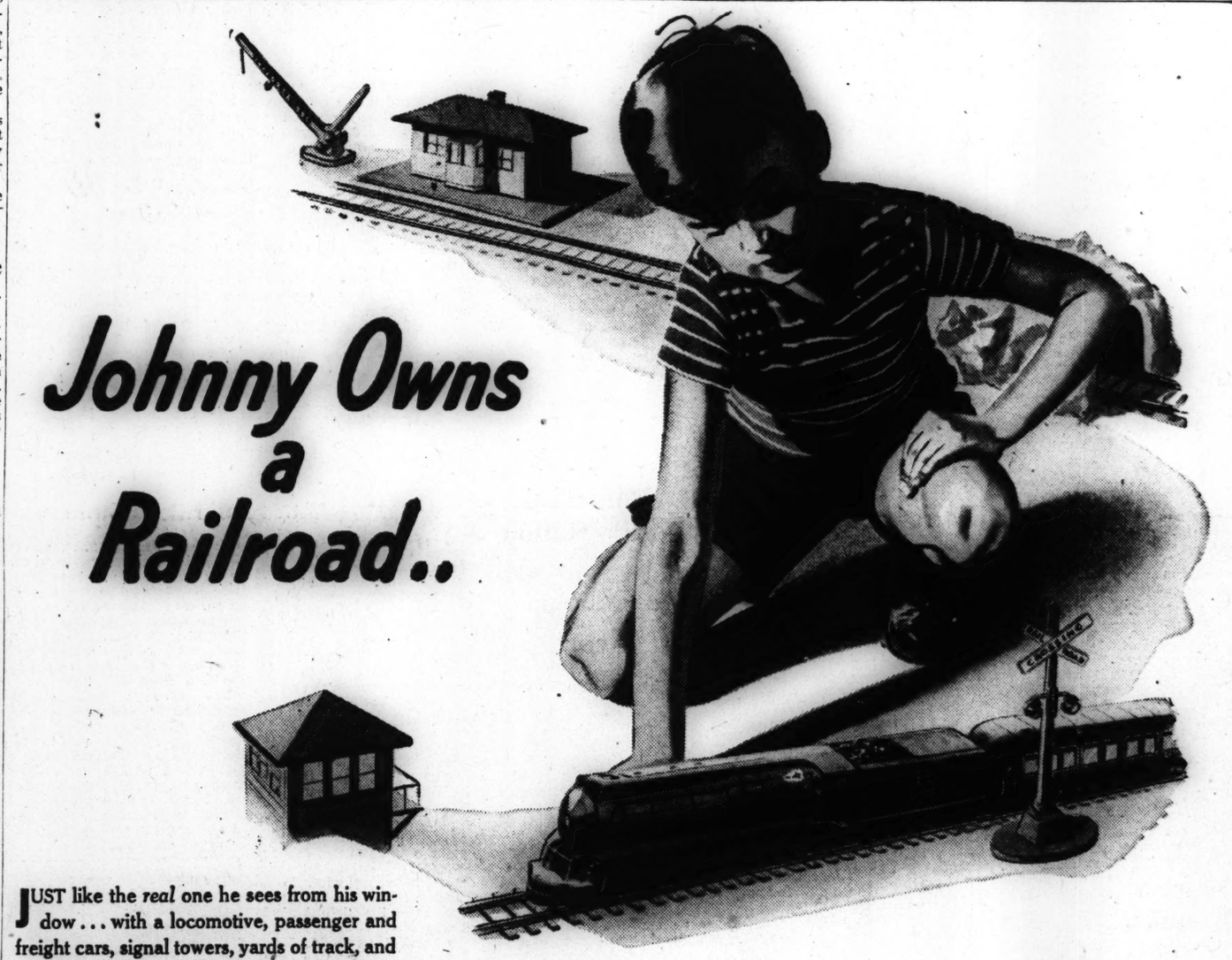

JUST like the *real* one he sees from his window . . . with a locomotive, passenger and freight cars, signal towers, yards of track, and switches that move at the touch of his finger.

He got it a year ago last Christmas, and *it's still as good as new.*

* * *

Well, Johnny, we wish we could say the same about our railroad. But without a single new freight or passenger car . . . without a single new steam locomotive . . . we've simply had to *repair* and *rebuild* every serviceable piece of rolling stock around our property.

Most of the heavy repairs are done in our huge locomotive and car shops . . . where a force of over 2,600 men and women are working night and day to keep our railroad equipment in running order. They are doing a difficult task and doing it *well.*

For they know we must keep the freight trains, the troop trains, and hundreds of other essential trains, thundering along the line with war materials, food, and fuel for the *fighting* and the *home* fronts.

* * * *

Today our maintenance departments all over the system are doing the seemingly impossible. And they do it willingly because they know that only in this way will Johnny, and thousands of other young Americans, grow up to enjoy a new era of peace and freedom—in the world of tomorrow.

Just a few miles from Boston are located the huge locomotive shops, where the locomotives that haul the freights and fast passenger and troop trains . . . are dismantled, cleaned, repaired, and put back together again in record time.

Here Coaches, Dining Cars, Baggage, Mail and Freight Cars are rebuilt, repaired and renovated.

Locomotive and car parts are ground and welded here. Worn places are built up with new metal surfaces, sprayed on white-hot. Every modern device is used to repair and rebuild parts that are unobtainable in wartime.

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English Girl Visitors Find Bostonians Friendly

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two young English girls are leaving Boston for Toronto tonight after a Christmas holiday here, with a warmth of feeling for Americans which is likely to deepen their understanding of the United States as the months go by. The ripples of their enthusiasm will doubtless overtake some of their frends, too.

Olga and Gwendolyn Newstead believe that such friendly experiences as they have had during the past week are just the stuff out of which lasting good will between nations will be built. They quite appreciate, however, that to visit Boston is not to know the United States, and are therefore wary of making general comparisons between this country and Canada or this country and England. "We can't even say we really know Canada," they insisted, "because we've only been in Ontario."

Toronto has been their home since they and their mother evacuated themselves nearly three years ago from Birmingham, England, and the girls were quick to notice certain superficial differences in Boston. Racks of umbrellas in the shops, for instance, and plenty of taxis. You have to hunt to find either one in Toronto these days, and they wished they could take new umbrellas back to all their friends. Fruit juices and peanut butter and cream (it seemed like cream to them) they also hailed like long-lost friends. Margarine, though, was a new acquaintance; they've never seen it in Canada. "You can always get butter if you have the points," they said.

Boston reminded them of home more than any place they have been since they left England—even to its rain and its clothes. Frankly they were disappointed not to find people more smartly dressed. "We haven't seen anyone that looked as swish as we expected," they confessed, glancing hopefully at two women emerging from a shop on Boylston Street. They are inclined to think Canadians, girls at least, dress better. But, of course, Boston is not America, they reasoned—and perhaps this is the wrong time of the year.

Both girls are eager to return to England in the spring and join one of the women's services. While they are residents of Neville Chamberlain's constituency—and proud of it—they may not go back to Birmingham to live, for their house has been bombed since they left. Fortunately their father was away the night it was struck. The girls themselves don't remember much bombing, having only had to take to their air-raid shelter once. They do remember quite keenly, though, how no one thought the German planes would ever get through British defenses as far as Birmingham.

Olga completed her high school course last June and has had a job for some months now. Her sister will finish her course this coming summer and then both will be old enough to enter the forces. They have enjoyed school life in Toronto and admire the system. "They make us study much harder there than we ever had to in the private school we attended at home."

Radcliffe Alumnae

Dr. Wilbur K. Jordan, President of Radcliffe College, and Mrs. Jordan, will be guests of honor at the annual midwinter tea given by the Radcliffe Alumnae Association tomorrow afternoon from 4 to 6 p. m. in Agassiz House. The alumnae ushers will be Miss Dorothy Bevan, Newton; Miss Barbara Norton, Medford; Mrs. George Mahoney, Miss Gertrude Lancaster and Miss Evelyn Cummings, Cambridge; Miss Charlotte Davis, Winthrop; Miss Muriel Carr, Winchester; Mrs. Thomas Fulham, Roslindale; Mrs. James Archibald and Miss Evelyn Davis, Brookline; and Mrs. Chester Baker, Boston.

International Party

Lee Auditorium at the Boston Y. W. C. A. will echo to the merriment of many nationalities tomorrow afternoon when the International Institute holds its International Family Christmas Party there from 2 to 4 o'clock. Part of the fun for the children will be giving folk songs and dances themselves. Other entertainment includes a magician, an accordionist, and carol singing. There will be gifts for all the youngsters.

D. A. R. to Meet

The Minute Men Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will meet at the Boston Y. W. C. A. tomorrow afternoon for a program under the direction of Miss Gretchen Cook and Miss Beatrice Crossman. Mrs. Winthrop T. Case will be assisted as hostess by Mrs. Ralph A. Baker and Mrs. Henry U. Storrs.

Donald and Brood Find Haven In the Chardon Street Home

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At least two people in Boston this week realize that the Chardon Street Home is a safe haven for the lost and strayed.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Merlino of 107 West Third Street, South Boston, went out to visit friends Sunday afternoon. They gave their eight-year-old son Donald 50 cents and told him he might take Mary, 6, and Leo, 4, to the movies near by.

Donald, in his new-found independence, decided that if a movie in South Boston was good, a movie in the South End, where he used to live, was better. So he and his brother and sister trudged in town to a motion picture house in Castle Square.

It took a long time and by the time they were on their way home it was dark night. To Donald's disgust, the police picked them up on Albany Street and took them to the Chardon Street Home, where a motherly woman in starched white uniform put them to bed.

Police Told Him Where

About midnight a man rang the doorbell and told Miss Elizabeth E. Corbett, Superintendent, "You have my children here. I've come to get them." It was Mr. Merlino. He and his wife, frantically worried, had been searching for the children, and finally in desperation had stopped a police cruising car and told the officers their troubles.

"We've been looking for you," the officers said, "your children are at Chardon Street."

The children were wakened, dressed, and sent off in their father's car. In the meantime, however, they had been fed, bathed, and kept in safety.

This is the kind of thing that is happening all the time at the city's Temporary Home for Women and Children—known popularly since 1850 as the Chardon Street Home.

"Any woman who is homeless and without money may come here," Miss Corbett said, "and she may stay as long as two weeks or until she has found work and had a chance to get one week's pay in hand and can hire a room for herself.

"We don't take drunken women. The women who come here are mostly victims of circumstances, and this is a home for them, a sanctuary where they can be safe until things change for the better."

Miss Corbett is perhaps one of the hardest women in the city to fool. All sorts of dodges have been tried on her for one purpose or another. Frequently an attempt is made to get children out of her care. But such attempts do not get very far.

Only women over 21 are accepted at the Home, unless they are brought there by one of the city's social agencies. Miss Corbett says:

"You never know, when the door opens, what it is going to bring. I always feel that there are some who have benefited by coming in here. I don't raise my voice to them, and while they behave, they get along with me."

On Christmas Day, Miss Corbett, with the help of a cook and the day matron, fed 142 people a Christmas dinner which included turkey, squash, potatoes, onions, bread, mince pie, and tea. The turkey was raised by the prisoners at the Deer Island House of Correction. The guests all went away with an orange and a generous bag of candy each.

Little Asked in Return

Each woman guest is given fresh sheets for her bed, a clean towel and pillow case, a nightgown and a piece of soap. All that is asked of her in return is that she do an odd job or two around the place, dusting, or helping sweep up, or serve dinner, or something of that sort.

Miss Corbett is a trained social worker, although strictly speaking her duties include nothing beyond housing the guests. But she seldom lets her efforts stop there.

"How could I just sit here and not give them the benefit of my experience?" she protested. "When I see someone who needs a helping hand, I can't withhold it."

Her chief complaint is that there are not enough hours in the day or days in the week to do all that needs to be done. Miss Corbett has been at the Home for the past seven years.

Sometimes she has troublesome guests, but Police Station 3 is not far away and, she said, "I have only to pick up the phone and call the Station—and you'd think the police flew over, they get here so quick. They know I never call unless I have a real need of them."

The Chardon Street Home is run by the city's Overseers of the Public Welfare under William G. O'Hare, Executive Director.

Canham to Speak

Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will speak on "1943 in Retrospect" before the Rotary Club of Boston tomorrow at the Hotel Statler at 12:15 p. m.

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They Make a Neighborly Call

By a Staff Photographer

Girls From Canada Visit Boston

English young women now living in Canada spend holiday in Boston. They are, left to right, Gwendolyn and Olga Newstead of Birmingham, England.

Sale of Defunct Vermont Plant To Give Rutland New Industry

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 28—Purchase of the defunct Colonial Marble Co. plant in Rutland, this week, by the Great American Industries Co., of Meriden, Conn., will give the Scale City another much desired permanent industry.

Evidence that the Great American Co., manufacturers of electrical products, is not considered merely as a war industry, is indicated in a statement by company officers which says: "Postwar plans are well under way and it is intended that this plant at Rutland will be kept in full operation from the start through the reconversion period and on into peacetime production."

Sale of the plant property was concluded between George J. and Thomas J. Lumbra, of Burlington, who purchased the property about a year ago, and Harold W. Harwell, President of the G. A. I. Co.

The Rutland plant will form the fourth division of the Great American system. The other three are located in New York, Connecticut and Virginia.

Company officials would give no estimate of the number of persons to be employed in the new plant. The tax exemption granted at the last city meeting, however, specified not less than 75.

Farm Problems

Agricultural and other rural problems will be considered at a conference of representative Vermont farmers and rural home makers, which opened today (Tuesday) at the University of Vermont and will continue through tomorrow. J. M. Carrigan, dean of the State College of Agriculture, is presiding officer.

Meeting at the same time is the State Rural Policy Committee which formulated the plan for a similar committee in each of Vermont's 14 counties. The program being followed is patterned after the agricultural and land-use planning work carried on in recent years by State, county and local committees.

Stating the purpose of the program, Dean Carrigan said: "We hope the war will end soon. When it does end there will be a lot of problems facing farm people and the rural areas. We should be getting ready to meet these problems. Will the price level drop suddenly? Are we going to face another depression in farming? Will there be a big public works program? If so, will farm people be able to direct part of this problem in the building of agriculture? What supplies of fertilizer, equipment, and other materials will be available in quantity after the war and are we going to be able to adapt them to use on our farms and in rural areas? What of rural health and education?

"These are only a few questions we should be considering. There are many others you will think of and we should be talking them over and planning what to do about them."

Members of the State Agricultural Planning Committee are: Crosby Sargent, Granville; Francis Leach, Pawlet; Norman Lowe, Ryegate; Algernon Pillsbury, Burlington; Neal Beattie, Guildhall; Mrs. Jesse Hooper, Fletcher; Hermon Atkins, Grand Isle; Mrs. Priscilla Davidson, Morrisville; Glenn Webster, Randolph; Mrs. Harold Caron, Orleans; Harmon Sheldon, Fair Haven; Elmer Towne, Montpelier; Henry Chamberlain, West Brattleboro; Mrs. Lloyd Jewett, Chester Depot; L. H. Marvin, Essex Junction; Mrs. Rachael LaCross, Woodstock; Carleton Howe, Dorset; Jerome Tennien, Brattleboro; Gerald Sawyer, Middlebury; Roy Ware, Richmond; A. Richie Lowe, Johnson.

Representatives of State and Federal agricultural agencies active in rural life work in Vermont are meeting with the committee.

Vermont Induction

Vermont is near the national level in providing men under the draft and an often-heard complaint that Vermont is sending out more than its proportionate share of men, based on population, is without foundation, Lieut. Col. Fred S. Kent, State Selective Service officer, declared this week.

"We have been interested from time to time regarding our proportion of men furnished to the armed forces," said Lieutenant Colonel Kent. "We have gone so far as to make an investigation and we are satisfied that Vermont is practically at the national level."

Colonel Kent refused to divulge any figures, saying draft officials were under strict orders not to reveal draft numbers. J. Howard O'Neil, of Burlington, U. S. Veterans Administration, has placed the total number of men and women in the armed forces at more than 30,000.

Boston Stevedoring Gains

Arrival of more ships in the port of Boston brought employment in freight handling and stevedoring up 35.4 per cent in November, according to the monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

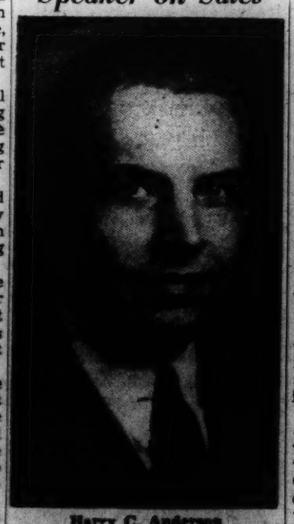
N. E. Sales Rally Plans Announced

Because conversion from war to civilian production is already getting started on some items—far earlier than had been anticipated—the fifth New England Sales Management Conference, and 22nd Annual Sales Rally to be held at Hotel Statler, Boston, Jan. 7 and 8, assumes new significance.

Sales and distribution planning for civilian goods must go hand in hand with, and in some instances even precede production, it was pointed out. Hence many of the nationally known executives who are to speak at the session will stress immediate selling and distribution plans. It is such plans that will serve as the basis for coping with what undoubtedly will become the greatest marketing opportunities in the history of the country, declared sponsoring executives of the conference.

The meeting is under auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with co-operation of the Advertising Club of Boston, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, New England Council, Smaller Business Association of New England and other organizations.

Speaker on Sales



Harry C. Anderson

Sales manager of Globe-Wernicke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who will be one of the speakers at the annual New England Sales Management Conference to be held Jan. 7 and 8 at Hotel Statler, Boston, under auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He will discuss "Effective Sales Planning in 1944."

Poultry Sales 'Freeze' Now In Prospect

Food Problems in New England

Freezing of poultry sales—similar to the "turkey freeze" of last autumn—is being considered by the War Food Administration. The order would apply to all stored chickens, and would remain in effect until the armed services obtain a sufficient amount to meet their needs.

Under the proposed plan, the services would step in and buy from storage stocks at the ceiling price until requirements are filled. The remainder then would revert to the owners. The order would affect only chickens actually in storage when the order is signed. It would not affect the marketing or storing of other chickens after the order is issued.

Sweet Potato Prices

Prices of sweet potatoes have been frozen at all levels under a temporary order issued by the Massachusetts State Office of Price Administration. The order is intended to hold down prices which, according to the OPA, had risen as high as 18 cents or more a pound for consumers. Wholesale prices at terminal markets had jumped from $3.50 to $4.50 a bushel in December, the OPA said.

More War Cheese

More cheese for the armed services, but about the same amount for civilians is seen as the result of a War Food Administration order under which manufacturers of cheddar cheese will be required to set aside 30 per cent of their output during January and February to meet essential war requirements.

This 30 per cent figure compares with 25 per cent set aside during November and December when cheese output normally is lowest. It is expected that production will increase in January and February, so that civilians will receive about 30,000,000 pounds a month during the next two months, or about the same quantity they have been receiving.

Spendings Tax?

United States Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine, speaking in Portland last night, proposed a spendings tax with "a substantial exemption to take care of indispensable expenses" to take the place of food subsidies as a prevention against inflation.

"Such a tax seems to me to be fair," the First District Congressman told the Portland Club in a prepared speech. "It would not touch the extreme low income groups. It would discourage expenditure. It would raise some revenue but its preventive value would be greater than its revenue value."

Lower Grade Kerosene

Those who use kerosene for cooking or heating will find the change in specifications—now relaxed under order of the Petroleum Administration for War in an effort to increase production—will not cut down its efficiency for heating or lighting. However, it is expected that the change will mean more attention to burners and equipment.

The PAW explained that, under normal peacetime competition, the quality of kerosene had been raised higher than it needed to be. Refiners who produce kerosene for sale in the East will be permitted to use a larger proportion of crude oil for kerosene and a smaller proportion for the lighter fuel oils, in which there now is a "relatively easier situation."

A Farmer in the Making

University of New Hampshire

Student Learns Art of Forging

J. Calvin Jones of Penacook, N. H., one of 42 schoolboys now studying vocational agriculture at the University of New Hampshire, is shown learning one of the many tasks performed by farmers.

Skilled Farmers Trained In University of N. H. Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 28—"We, too, can learn the art of farming," is the theme song of 42 junior and senior high school boys from New Hampshire towns who are studying vocational agriculture at the University of New Hampshire. Last year, the State high schools, the University, and the New Hampshire State Board of Education developed a plan by which students in nonagricultural high schools may come to the university for practical farming training.

The course meets the qualifications for a high school diploma set up by the State Board, and the boys, at the end of their two years of agricultural study, return to their own high schools for the graduation exercises and their diplomas.

While the boys are required to study high school English and United States history, the rest of their work, both theory and practice, is under the direction of the applied farming department head, Philip S. Barton; and the other department members, Allen G. Holmes and Edward W. Foss.

Courses in farm shop teach each fledgling farmer the intelligent use of tools so that he will be able to keep his farm equipment in repair. He learns enough about forging to bend and shape metal parts, and to harden and temper worn, broken, or dull tools. Working with sheet metal, he learns how to patch and solder old water pails, or water fountains. He acquires the lore of working with wood, of handling ropes and leathers, and of handling machinery.

Requirements are rigid. Each student must satisfactorily complete a period of practice-work in the milk plant, at the dairy barn, and on the poultry farm. If a boy is scheduled for dairy duty, he must be up at 4:30 each morning to feed the cows, and to prepare machines for milking. Unless he has a scheduled class, he is busy all day with just time out for lunch and then he must be back at work ready for the second milking.

As part of the course, each potential farmer during his summer vacation from May to October, works on a farm which meets the standards set up by the applied farming staff. It may be at his home, or any other farm which has the approval of the placement director.

Despite their active days, the boys find some time for intramural sports, and for week-end parties and "vic" dances in the fraternity where they are housed.

This war program for high school students is bringing agriculture to New Hampshire youths, and giving these youths in turn to agriculture.

23 N. E. Soldiers Listed as Killed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The names of 23 New Englanders are included in a list of 273 United States soldiers killed in action in the European, Mediterranean, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced yesterday.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

European Area

Connecticut

Whalon, Sergeant William R.—Mrs. Emma Whalon, mother, Meriden.

Brown, First Lieut. Ira R., Jr.—Mrs. Ora Brown, mother, Camden.

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Czerpak, Private First Class Anthony E.—Mrs. Jennie T. Czerpak, wife, Hazardville.

Gold, Private Alfred—Mrs. Martha Gold, mother, Bridgeport.

Iovino, Corporal Patsy M.—Mrs. Antoniette Iovino, mother, Stamford.

Morton, Private First Class William J.—Frederick Morton, father, Naugatuck.

Yadaresto, Private First Class Dominic—Mrs. Raffaela Yadaresto, mother, East Haven.

Maine

Lavigne, Private Raymond J.—Mrs. Onelda C. Lavigne, mother, Lisbon Center.

Massachusetts

Brown, Private First Class Thomas W.—Frank H. Brown, father, Malden.

Correale, Private Ralph—Mrs. Rose Correale, mother, East Boston.

Emond, Private Walter R.—Mrs. Aldora Emond, mother, Fall River.

Ferris, Corporal Fred J.—Mrs. Sadie Ferris, mother, Methuen.

Grimes, Private First Class Cornelius G.—Mrs. Helen A. Grimes, mother, Billerica.

Medeiros, Private Alfred—Mrs. Mary F. Medeiros, mother, Fall River.

Oppedisano, Staff Sergeant Joseph F.—Tony Oppedisano, brother, North Cambridge.

Podsadowski, Private John K.—Mrs. Katherine Podsadowski, mother, Wilbraham.

Stuhlman, Second Lieut. Robert K.—Mrs. Phyllis E. Stuhlman, wife, Jamaica Plain.

Sweeney, Private Donald W.—Mrs. Beulah Sweeney, mother, Merrimac.

Swiszcz, Private First Class Kazimierz J.—Miss Sally Swiszcz, sister, New Bedford.

New Hampshire

Clark, Private Ralph E.—Ralph E. Clark, father, Dover.

Flint, Private John E.—Mrs. Edna B. Flint, wife, East Providence.

Wall, Private First Class George F.—Mrs. Lottie M. Wall, mother, Providence.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Miner, Private First Class Charles E.—Mrs. Cora P. Miner, mother, Norfolk.

They Know Their Signals

By a Staff Photographer

Coast Guard Temporary Reservists Compete

Becoming well versed in the art of semaphore and blinker signaling, many members of the United States Coast Guard's Temporary Reserve—civilians who volunteer a minimum of 12 hours each a week for guard duty—are now competing for a handsome hand-carved wooden trophy. This trophy, a signalman in action depicting the letter "L," has been donated by Lieut. (j. g.) Howard W. Lewis, Vice-Captain, Division 5-A, U. S. C. G. (T), who stands second from left. Shown with him are members of Flotilla 510, (extreme left) Lieut. (j. g.) Robert F. Shaw, U. S. C. G. (T), Flotilla Commander, and the three highest contestants in the preliminaries (left to right), Arthur L. Greason, S. 1c., a retail-store salesman; Kenneth N. Sanborn, S. 1c., a stationary engineer, and J. Ralph Maraist, S. 1c., a sales representative. Members of other Greater Boston flotillas will compete for the trophy during the next few weeks.

Press Hostile To Sickness Insurance Plan

Much editorial opposition to the compulsory sickness and hospital insurance proposals of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is being recorded in the press of New England, according to Reginald F. Cahalane, Executive Director of the Massachusetts "Blue Cross" plan of pre-paid voluntary hospital insurance.

Tremendous cost of the legislation and danger of regimentation stand out as major features of the objections voiced, Mr. Cahalane noted.

He cited the following editorial comments:

"The acid test to be applied to this bill is the effect it may have not only on the health and welfare of the citizens, but upon increasing their complete subservience to a politically-controlled state. The philosophical argument against the bill, however, will unfortunately not too much impress the individual citizen who will ask the question, 'Yes, but I get free care, don't I?' Of course the individual may wonder himself at the term, 'free medical care,' when he finds he is expected to submit to a six per cent pay-roll tax, to be matched by another six per cent by his employer, a total expected to bring in twelve billion dollars annually to the social security fund, of which three billion dollars would be used for Federal medicine."—The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

"It is easy to see how government control of medicine would serve as an entering wedge to indefinite extension, with an inevitable undermining of the idea of individual self determination"—The Springfield (Mass.) Evening Union.

"The only possible justification for federalization of medicine and hospitalization and medical education would be an even more rapid improvement in the standards of medical care. Yet the Wagner-Murray and related bills would unquestionably accomplish exactly the opposite result on the whole. . . . Instead the proposed system would reduce it (the medical profession) to a humdrum political mediocrity and irresponsibility"—The Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

"One phase of the Wagner-Murray bill now before Congress, to broaden the Social Security Act, of which not too much is said by its supporters, is cost of the proposal. The old fallacy has been encouraged that a magnanimous government stands ready to 'give' something to the people once the measure is passed. Provisions for medical and hospital care contained in the bill are heavily stressed with the inference that they too will be free. Such high pressure sales tactics are fraudulent. The Government will never give anything away because it can give nothing until it first takes it from the people. If the Wagner bill is made into law, the Government will begin immediately to collect additional millions of dollars in taxes to pay for the 'benefits' it will later hand out."—The Stoughton (Mass.) Chronicle.

"On the face of it, Government medicine is interesting because we assume we are getting something for nothing, but the Government is no Santa Claus and the cost would have to be collected in taxes plus the tremendous additional amount needed to pay the politicians 'needed' to administer and supervise the system. Possibly we want our lives regimented from Washington. Possibly we like ever increasing taxes. If we don't, it is high time we paid more attention to electing our representatives and following their work closely so that they do not delegate their authority to the Bureaucrats." — The Melrose (Mass.) Free Press.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," "N," "P," and "Q" now valid; all expire Jan. 1. "R" stamps now valid; "S" become valid Jan. 2; "T," Jan. 9; and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 1 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of pork products through Jan. 2.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Plan for Returning War Veterans Asked

Ninety-day furloughs before discharge, adequate mustering-out pay, not in a lump sum but over a six-months period, and speedier settlement of veterans' claims are among the points urged by the War Parents of America in a "Declaration of Rehabilitation Principles" just released.

"Preparation for the return of millions of veterans to the civilian life of the Nation should be made now by every department of Government," the resolution states.

Curtis H. Veeder

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—Curtis H. Veeder, who passed on here last night, was an inventor, manufacturer, and designer of the first electric locomotive to operate in the United States.

Mr. Veeder, who founded the Veeder Manufacturing Company here in 1895 to produce a cyclometer he had invented, held more than 150 patents on mechanical devices, including sewing machine improvements, mining hoists, and electromagnetic clutches, searchlight regulators, and air pumps. He was born in Allegheny, Pa., and in 1886 was graduated from Lehigh University, which awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering in 1939.

Martha Graham in New York Recital—'La Bohème' Given by the San Carlists

Two Novelties on Program, Group Composition and Solo

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

The Forty-Sixth Street Theater was completely sold out for Martha Graham's first Broadway concert in two seasons, Sunday night. The audience assembled came mainly from the world of art and so was conversant with mental imagery in tone and color, rhythm and line, and movement. And it must be admitted that the two new works offered required such a creative and responsive audience.

Not for the general public is the highly concentrated potion called "Deaths and Entrances," the larger group work, nor for that matter the only less concentrated solo, "Salem Shore." Even to those who knew the language, it was felt that the experience would be incomplete until the works were seen again. Fortunately the program is to be repeated on the evening of Jan. 9.

"Deaths and Entrances," which takes its title from a poem by Dylan Thomas, is baffling, enspelling and all but shattering in its effect. But what it is about is the spectator's private affair. The cue is given in a brief program note and from there each much enter the mystic realm alone.

♪ ♪ ♪

In an atmosphere of gloom vaguely intimating the Brontës' bleak house on the moors, against the thrust of forms and objects, the bewildering action unfolds. It takes place in the secret land of hopes and fears, dreams and desires, and memories.

Three sisters, indirectly posited on the Brontë sisters, live together in considerable disharmony, according to their occasional motions of petulance and irritation; and of these Miss Graham, looking radiantly beautiful and otherworldly in a black gown, is the protagonist. "A shell, a glass goblet, a vase," bring to her the rush of memories that largely constitutes the action.

She has a mad scene that has probably never been equalled by the greatest of Ophelias. It is so terrific it is almost repellent. She uses movements in the chest and shoulders, sharp sudden accents in the torso, strange steps and vibrations, that have never been thought of before. It is all the more alarming because it is so restrained and still and absolutely without melodrama.

There are troubled love scenes that seem to end in frustration. One never knows whether it is "the poetic beloved" (Merce Cunningham) or "the dark beloved" (Erick Hawkins) that is closer, but one gropingly gathers that it is the latter if only because his black jerkin ties in with her black gown. The rivals have a duo-dance of contest, and with two others, "the cavaliers," a wonderful quartet of strong, masculine movement, Jane Dudley, as one of the sisters, dances marvelously. Sophie Maslow is less compellingly the third sister.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are lighter scenes, as when the three sisters in childhood are remembered (danced by Ethel Butler, Nina Fonaroff, and Pearl Lang); and at the end when there seems to be an opening of vision toward brighter views.

The music by Hunter Johnson, played by a small orchestra consisting of woodwinds, French horn, bass viol, piano and drums, as far as one could judge, is of a piercing, haunting, tempestuous quality, like Arch Lauterer's forms and objects, entering into the stress and strain of emotional event.

Mr. Lauterer's architectural forms also play an intrinsic part in the solo, "Salem Shore," "a ballad of a woman's longing for her beloved's return from the sea." One piece suggests the "widow's walk" found on old Salem houses, another a fragment of a ship's prow, and the vacant cyclorama denotes the cruel expanse of sea beyond. In other objects, as in the black lace parasol, memory again seems to be involved. But the solo was hardly more clear in detail than the major work, and Miss Graham gave herself the difficult assignment of opening cold with it.

Lines of verse spoken from the wings by Georgia Sargeant, and presumably important, were but faintly heard. The score, by Paul Nordoff, used familiar themes now and again. The costumes for both works were designed by Edythe Gilfond. Louis Horst conducted the orchestral ensemble, and Jean Rosenthal was in charge of the lighting.

"Punch and The Judy" was the third item on the program.

Robert Leonard, Louise Snyder, Vincent Gardner, and Donald Brian
In "Abie's Irish Rose," now in its final fortnight at the Plymouth

Elman Symphony Soloist

Mischa Elman will be soloist at the Boston Symphony concerts of Friday and Saturday, Dec. 31-Jan. 1, taking part in the first performances of Bohuslav Martinů's new Violin Concerto, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The program will open with the Steinberg arrangement of C. P. E. Bach's Orchestral Concerto in D major, and close with the Second Symphony of Brahms.

Today's FM Programs

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Music Program.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mount Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Brig. Gen. Raymond F. Fowler.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—"The Black Castle"; drama.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Music that Endures.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Field's Victory Show.
9:30 p. m.—"1943 in Review"; Drama.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, Songs.
10:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur—"Suds in Your Eye," new comedy by Jack Kirkland based on Mary Lasswell's novel, with Jane Darwell of the movies to head a cast that includes Brenda Forbes, Kasia Orzazewska, Janet Tyler, William Hare, Hans Robert, and Betty Bartley. Mr. Kirkland directed; Joseph B. Platt designed the settings, and Kermit Love the costumes. Katharine Brown and J. H. Dell Bondio are the producers.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

On the Stage

The C. I. O. revue, "Marching With Johnny," has been withdrawn for rewriting.

♪ ♪ ♪

A new play by Zoe Akins, "Plans for Tomorrow," will soon be produced by Richard Myers. He hopes to obtain Frank Craven for the lead.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Ziegfeld Theater on Sixth Avenue at Fifty-fourth Street, New York, has been purchased by Billy Rose for the presentation of musicals to be produced by himself and others. This house, built by Florenz Ziegfeld, and opened Feb. 2, 1927 with "Rio Rita," was designed and decorated by Josef Urban.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lieut. Col. Warren P. Munsell, business manager of the Theater Guild now absent on war service, will go soon to London to complete arrangements for an American Theater Stage Door Canteen there, in the Lyceum Theater.

♪ ♪ ♪

A new issue of "Stubbs," is out, showing the seating capacities and seating plans of New York theaters. It is published by Lenore Tobin at 223 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

George Sanders and Virginia Bruce are to have the leads in an RKO picture called "Action in Arabia."

Stella Andreva as Mimi, Mario Palermo as Rodolfo

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Emerson Buckley, taking in hand the San Carlo Opera Company's singers in their presentation of Puccini's "Bohème" at the Boston Opera House last evening, lent a musical and dramatic drive to proceedings that could have surprised old friends. It was the same San Carlo style of performance as ever, everything done according to approved tradition, and yet it was brightened up in song and livened up in action in a way to indicate that a new artistic policy is beginning to prevail.

The idea will no doubt stand the test of the times and will take with the modern audience. The radio, no doubt, has sharpened people's perceptions in respect to opera, and every moment of the show must have point if the dial of attention is to remain set.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Buckley found his principals ready to do the bidding of his hands, and quick to respond to every signal. Nor did he leave much to their intuition or their imagination. A conductor who leads without baton can hold the stage in constant and instantaneous control. He can also swing the orchestra along in obedience to his shifting notions and motions. The only trouble comes in blending the vocal and the instrumental tone into something like unity and in securing an artistic sonority of the first quality.

Something about that little stick is right, notwithstanding a certain freedom of interpretation conductors have won in laying it down.

Singers who seemed to seek distinction last night were the soprano, Stella Andreva, and the tenor, Mario Palermo. They won it, too, both in vocal display and in portrayal of character. No reasonable listener could complain.

♪ ♪ ♪

The first-act duet, Mimi and Rodolfo, went quite faultlessly. Mme. Andreva and Mr. Palermo could walk off through the door at the close assured that they had caught the house captive. As for Mr. Palermo, he maintained his status as man of high notes all the rest of the way through the four acts.

But take Act 3. Here Puccini writes a scene which is one of his masterstrokes, though few conductors and almost no singers realize it. Here the drama centers, and here the composer brings the music to a focus. Nine times out of 10 the effect of the scene is fooled away in the by-play of Musetta (Mme. Vogelle) and Marcel (Mr. Valle), as it was in this case. Yet the one effect that wants attention is the moment of Mimi coming out from behind the tree and meeting Rodolfo and making up her quarrel with him.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Garden once spoke of "Bohème" as a débutante's opera; which, in a broad description it may be called. But this Act 3 is no beginner's practice ground. It is a spot for the best of sopranos at her best. This moment calls for an artist who knows all there is to know about singing and who at the same time can forget all she knows and can just recite the words of the text as though she were talking. She is the one, and the only one, who can bring out the poignancy, both musical and dramatic, of the fine episode at the Barrière d'Enfer.

Fortune Gallo, the San Carlo impresario, never knew Puccini. In poetic justice he should have met him, seeing what he was destined to do to keep alive the Italian composer's name and fame in America. But an artistic generation does not always anticipate the following one through actual contact. Ideas have to be carried on, as Mr. Gallo acknowledges they have to be carried on in his case, "by tradition."

'La Bohème'

Boston Opera House—The San Carlo Opera Company, Fortune Gallo, director, presents Puccini's "La Bohème"; evening of Dec. 27, 1943. The cast:

Mimi	Stella Andreva
Rodolfo	Mario Palermo
Musetta	Sheila Vogelle
Marcello	Mario Valle
Colline	Arthur Anderson
Schaunard	Conrad Mayo
Benoit and Alcindoro	Francesco Curci
Parpignol	Jules Sassani

Conductor, Emerson Buckley

Katherine Dunham

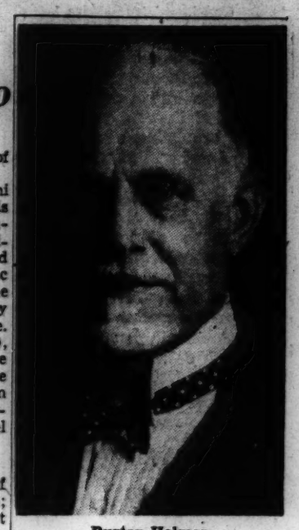
Katherine Dunham and her Tropical Revue will come to the Boston Opera House Jan. 17 for six performances. Shows will be given every evening with the exception of Wednesday and there will be a matinee on Saturday.

Miss Dunham was the Georgia Brown of "Cabin in the Sky." She has also appeared in "Star Spangled Rhythm" and "Stormy Weather" and had a hand in the dance direction of other films.

The Dixieland Band will be in the orchestra pit.

To Direct Musical

Victor Saville is to direct a musical for Columbia, to be called "Tonight and Every Night," having to do with girl players in a little theater in London who carry on during a blitz.



Burton Holmes
To begin his annual series of travelogues at Symphony Hall on Saturday, Jan. 15.

Screen News

Barbara Stanwyck, now a Warner Brothers contract player, will be featured in a film with George Brent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ingrid Bergman is entertaining the troops in Alaska, with Neil Hamilton as her assistant.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Calling all Stars" is the title of a picture to be made by Columbia as a means of presenting new screen talent on the studio contract list.

♪ ♪ ♪

M-G-M is planning a screen production of Robert Nathan's story, "Portrait of Jennie."

♪ ♪ ♪

Elsa Maxwell is to advise on the M-G-M musical version of "Grand Hotel."

♪ ♪ ♪

Joan Fontaine and Joseph Cotten will be co-starred in "Double Furlough" by David O. Selznick's Vanguard Company. The picture is an adaptation of a radio play by Charles Martin.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maj. George Stevens, former Hollywood director, now stationed in England, is to direct the "My British Buddy" sequence, with music by Irving Berlin, which is to be inserted into the Warner film, "This Is the Army," for showings in Britain. The song was written by Mr. Berlin for the stage version when it was staged in London.

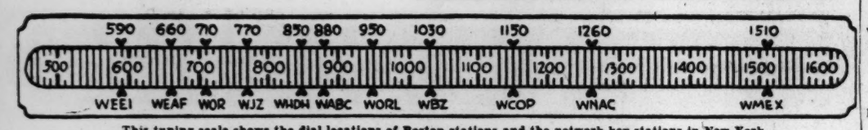
♪ ♪ ♪

Sonja Henie will appear with her 1944 Hollywood Ice Revue at Madison Square Garden, New York, Jan. 18-27, and Jan. 31-Feb. 4.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean..	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots..	British War Relief:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	'Royal Navy Comfort'	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Brig. Gen. R. Fowler	News; Melody Mystery
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead":	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45	Defense: "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown..	Maritime Service; or.	Spike Jones' Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; L Armstrong Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c....	'Dick Tracy': sketch	"Portia Faces Life"..	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Chick Carter': sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	Front Page Farrell: sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	The Melodeers	Musical program	San Carlo Opera
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Talk; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio Or.; speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete, Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or	WAVES Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody	Metropolitan Opera,	'Confidentially Yours':	'Salute to Youth': Rax	Irving Berlin songs
7:45	Hour; songs; or..	USA; soprano; bass	mond Paige's Or; gst	Fred Lang, news	Irving Berlin songs
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	"The Black Castle": dr.	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Music That Endures":	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Attilio Baggiore; cho.	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen'	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15	Show; J. Garfield	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Mal Hallett's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	'1943 in Review': drama;	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; songs	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	music; recorded talks;	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00	"Romance": drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Prescott Robinson	Detroit Redwings
10:15	"Romance": drama	Chester Bowles, OPA	Bob Hope Variety Show	"1943 in Review"	hockey game
10:30	Sen. Alex. Wiley	America Tomorrow:	Red Skelton and Co....	Jimmie Joy's Orchestra	News service
10:45	Edward R. Murrow	Forum; guest speaker	Red Skelton and Co....	Musical Roundup	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00	News; Wld War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Count Basie's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record';	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30	Col. Stoopnagle;	Fishermen's program	Words at War: Drama;	Don Redman's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	comedy; songs; or	Dance Orch.; News	"Ten Commandments"	Jose Morand's Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Land, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Careline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore Show	The Breakfast Club	News service	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; Talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons".	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: Music
9:45	Food Fair: Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"	'Lora Lawton': sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories..	Music; S. Amer. Music	"The Open Door": sk.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	L. Grossman talk
10:30	News; Drama	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate": sketch	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: dr...	"Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Cl.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum': sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; W'ther	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band; News.
12:30	'Helen Trent': sk.	National Farm & Home	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Road of Life"	Hour; Music	Fourth War-Loan Drive	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Backhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Air Express Music; Dr.	kov's Or.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Musical program	News service	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30	We Love & Learn	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Shopper Shaker
2:45	Perry Mason: sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News service
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Department of	'Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Education; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Capt. Mildred H. McAfee	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front	Singing Stars	Loreman Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead": 81st	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:45	Talk; Dale Book	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown	Army Air Force Band	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Lou Breese's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m c	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	'The Black Hood': sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	'Jack Armstrong'	'Just Plain Bill': sk.	'Chick Carter': sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	Jerry and Sky	Jesting With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio orchestra; spkr.	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	Secretary Stimson	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Or.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Wings of Tomorrow"	"Halls of Montezuma":	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	'Easy Aces' sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps series	Rhythm Ramblers
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	"Sizing Up the News"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner, sketch.	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Dr. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde; H. Boenicke's Or	L. Armour; D. Rodney	Dick Haymes, songs
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Variety	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Bee-
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	Network program	Show; gst, Janet Blair	Gracie Field's Show	thoven's 5th Symphony
9:30	Jack Carson Var.	Alvino Rey's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	'Soldiers With Wings':	Classical Album: Bee-
9:45	show; P. Goddard	Dance orchestra; Songs	"Mr. District Attorney"	Drama; Jerry Colonna	thoven's 5th Symphony
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Royal Arch Gunnison	Local sports
10:15	"Show Boat"	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Justin Stone's Orch.	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Drama; Musical Rndup	Local sports
11:00	News; World War II	News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Report; Weather; Music	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orch.
11:30	Lady Esther &	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Sir Thos. Beecham	Lou Breese's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial — "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Leonore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Suds in Your Eye," comedy by Jack Kirkland. Featuring Jane Darwell, Brenda Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Aida," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Discussion by Nicolas Slonimsky of this week's program to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Exeter—"Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Majestic—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 1:53, 5:48, 9:35. "Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. 11:53 a. m., 3:46, 7:40.

Keith Memorial—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:31 a. m., 1:38, 4:26, 7:12, 9:51. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 9:42 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:03, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Night Plane From Chungking," Robert Preston. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "Pistol Packin' Mama." 11:43 a. m., 3:33, 6:33.

Modern—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:23. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 9:15 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Paramount—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 7:55, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:30, 8:35.

South Station Theater—"Ace of Flight," "Spanish Fiesta," "A Volcano Is Born." "Music Will Tell." "Unusual Occupations, No. 3." "Screen Snapshots No. 3." "Bested by a Beard." three cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

State—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, Jean Rogers. 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Telepix—"Art Treasures of the Vatican," "Bombing Berlin," "Alan Mowbray, "Destination Island X" "Novelties." "Photographs by Bannister." Two color cartoons. World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown — "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 12:30, 4:10, 8. "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 2:00, 5:45, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:16, 6:55, 9:45. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "I Dood It." Red Skelton, Jimmy Dorsey, Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:05, 7:50

Allston: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susan Foster. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 1:45, 5

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.

Regent: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Rhythm of the Islands," Alan Jones, Jane Frazee.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. 1:30, 4.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Adventures of a Rookie."

Coolidge Corner: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders.

Cleveland Circle: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:35.

CHARLESTOWN—Central Square: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Prairie Chickens," Noah Beery, Jr., 5, 8.

University: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Good Old Days."

Codman Square: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Leather Burners," William Boyd. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Scream in the Dark," Robert Lowery. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 3:29, 9:04. "Spotlight Parade." 2:08, 8:04.

Park: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Chance of a Lifetime."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Crime Doctor," W. Baxter, Margaret Lindsey. "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lady in Question," Rita Hayworth, Brian Aherne. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 2:30, 8:15. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 4:05, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:38, 4:51, 8:05. "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. 3:13, 6:25, 9:39.

Mystic: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 2:30, 6:30. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 2:15, 7, 10.

Maplewood: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 3:04, 9:04. "Pr

Soviet Army Drives Forward Toward Rumanian Border

Continued from Page 1

destroyer was sunk and a transport damaged by enemy bombs in the Cape Gloucester landings. Mr. Knox also has revealed that "secret weapons" are being used by the Navy against the Japanese in the Pacific.

Battle-front dispatches report that Marine artillery began to shell the Cape Gloucester airdrome after enemy opposition had been driven from Target Hill, a 450-foot elevation near where the American landings were carried out. On the Arawe front, the United States Sixth Army is striking out again after repulsing a number of counterattacks.

Allied progress in Italy continues at a snail's pace, but a Berlin announcement indicates that Canadian troops finally have driven the Germans from the Italian Adriatic port of Ortona.

Meanwhile, the British Admiralty has announced that the battleship Duke of York, the cruiser Jamaica, and a force of destroyers participated in the battle which resulted in the sinking of the Scharnhorst. The Admiralty denies German claims that the Scharnhorst inflicted heavy damage on a Murmansk convoy before it went down. The convoy was unmolested and only minor damage was sustained by two British war vessels, according to a communiqué.

Brazilian Force To Fight in Europe

By the Associated Press

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 28

A Brazilian Expeditionary Force of two divisions will leave for Europe in January, according to Joao Baptista Luzardo, Brazilian Ambassador to Uruguay, who has returned here after a month's visit in Rio de Janeiro.

Ambassador Luzardo told interviewers a number of Uruguayan Army officers will accompany the Brazilian forces as special observers.

Russia:

Russians Plunge Toward Rumania

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukraine Army swung southwest of Kiev in a new plunge toward Rumania and the old Polish border, cutting two railroads out of the Germans' fast-dwindling network of communications and threatening the flank of the enemy forces along the lower Dnieper River.

General Vatutin's spectacular advance through the town of Andrushevka, 120 miles from the Rumanian frontier, was preceded by terrific artillery barrages. It carried his troops forward approximately 40 miles from the starting point of his offensive in the Brusilov sector to withis 15 miles of the Zhitomir-Odessa lateral railway line.

This strategic railroad, which Nazi Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein cleared at heavy cost by his ill-fated November tank onslaught, was again in imminent danger, according to dispatches from the front.

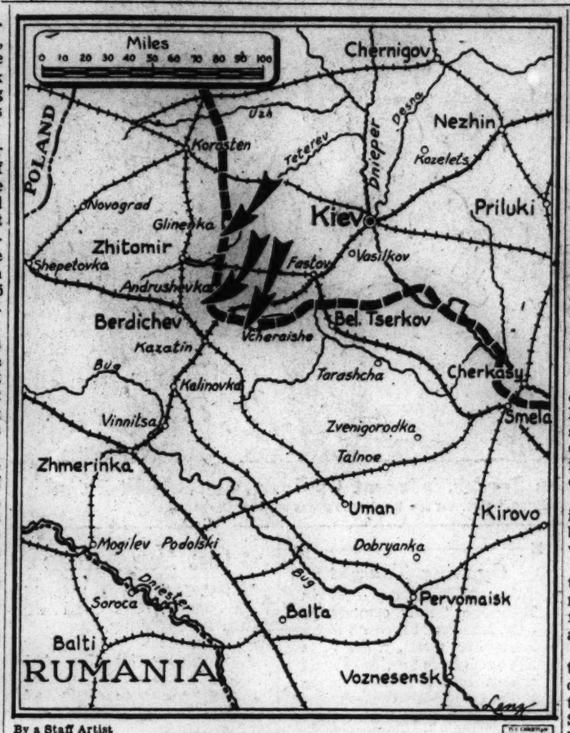
Capture of Andrushevka put the Russians 20 miles northeast of the key rail city of Berdichev, even closer than they were last month before Marshal von Mannstein's attack pushed them back from the Zhitomir-Korosten sector. Berdichev is on a major Axis railway feeding German forces in the Ukraine from Poland.

The Soviet forces, turning southwest from Brusilov, crossed the east-west Fastov-Zhitomir railroad and another line running southwest from Kiev to Vinnitsa and Zhmerinka, which controls the eastern web of the vital Warsaw - Odessa rail network. They passed Vcheraishe, a town 70 miles southwest of Kiev.

Vitebsk, the White Russian fortified zone which is the goal of the other current Red Army offensive under Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian, has been virtually isolated, following severance of the Vitebsk-Polotsk railroad. Germans in the Vitebsk sector now have a single escape rail link, leading south to Orsha and then southwest through Minsk to Poland.

General Bagramian's troops killed 2,000 Germans in their drive toward Vitebsk Dec. 27, the Russian communiqué said, and were reported to be within five miles of the city itself. Thirty smaller towns and villages were liberated during the day and Soviet spearheads were reported within 10 miles of the Vitebsk-Orsha rail link.

In General Vatutin's drive southwest of Kiev toward Southern Poland and Rumania, Russian guns tore wide gaps in the enemy lines, and the Russian war bulletin said that at least 6,200 Nazis were slain during the day, boosting Axis casualties on all fronts in four days to more than 26,000.



By a Staff Artist

Russians Near Rumania

Arrows indicate how the powerful new Russian offensive in the Kiev sector has rolled forward 40 miles in less than a week to within 120 miles of the Rumanian frontier. It was in this area that the Germans launched their abortive counterdrive against Kiev a few weeks ago.

South Pacific:

U. S. Tanks Fight On New Britain

Light and medium tanks moved along the road to the Cape Gloucester airdrome as American Marines spread their invasion front on two beachheads in Western New Britain.

The jungle-tested Leathernecks drove enemy opposition from Target Hill, a 450-foot hump near Borgen Bay which was pounded heavily from the air and by naval warships before the Marines landed Dec. 26. Japanese resistance on the hill failed the first day.

Marine artillery began shelling the Cape Gloucester airdrome, and light and medium tanks were last reported rumbling along the coastal track six miles west and north of the Gloucester air strips.

In addition, Japanese positions at Borgen Bay also came under attack of artillery batteries.

On the Arawe front, 60 miles southeast of Gloucester, advance patrols of the United States Sixth Army were forced to withdraw slightly under enemy counterattacks, but a spokesman at Allied Headquarters in New Guinea said the Americans made such a firm stand at Umtingalu Village that the enemy broke contact.

Army patrols are fanning out again to the north and east, the spokesman said. American troops landed at Arawe, on the southwest coast of the island, Dec. 15.

Marines Find Going Easy

The Marines, who learned their ABC's of battling the Japanese in the jungles and hills of Guadalcanal, found the going on the tree-matted terrain of Cape Gloucester comparatively easy. But the future held possibilities of tough bombing and strafing from the air.

Even if the Japanese failed to stage the stiff land resistance which made Guadalcanal and other Solomon Islands' battle grounds costly fields, there was speculation that the enemy would throw over heavy aerial opposition in attempts to blight Allied action on New Britain, key Nipponese bastion in the Southwest Pacific.

The airfield, east of Cape Gloucester, now under artillery fire, would make a prime Allied base for the launching of air attacks against Rabaul, 265 miles to the northeast, and which, with the latter place, formed the two principal enemy strong points on opposite ends of the long, curved island.

The seizure of Cape Gloucester gave the Allies their first foothold inside the great crescent formed by New Britain and New Ireland. This crescent has been Japan's protection against rising activity of the Allies in the Solomons and lower New Guinea.

On the southern point of the crescent is Cape Gloucester, Up to the northwest, midway in the bow, is Rabaul, prime enemy barge, naval, and air base which has been hard hit repeatedly by Allied bombers, and at the north point is Kavieng, shipping and air base on the northeastern tip of New Ireland.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the acquisition of Cape Gloucester gave the Allies growing command of the Bismarck Sea and presaged heavier air attacks on Rabaul and would bring Kavieng and the Admiralty Islands, to the north, within reach of land-based bombers.

The big Japanese naval base at Truk, in the Caroline Islands, is only around 800 miles north of the New Britain-New Ireland bastion, while slanting to the west and northwest are the enemy-held north coast of Dutch New Guinea and Mindanao Island in the Philippines, General MacArthur's greatest goal.

Long Island, at the northwest entrance to Vitiaz Strait, was scooped up the day the Marines landed at Cape Gloucester. It lies in a commanding position off Madang, New Guinea, Japanese coastal base 175 miles west of Cape Gloucester.

Nazi Leader Host To Allied Prisoners

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Dec. 28

The Rome correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported today that 200 United States, British and Canadian prisoners of war were entertained at a Christmas party in a Rome hotel by the German Commander in the Italian Capital.

Agne Hamrin, the correspondent, said he had talked with some of the prisoners, including Carl Johnson, of Louisville, Ky.

The correspondent said no explanation was given for the party. The prisoners were given a meal consisting of soup, potatoes, meat and white bread. Each man also was said to have received a package containing delicacies.

New Britain:

Destroyer Lost, Knox Reports

An American destroyer was sunk and a small coastal transport ship was damaged by Japanese bombs in the landings at Cape Gloucester on the western tip of New Britain Island.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, reported at a news conference that both vessels went down, but the Navy later announced that the transport was only damaged.

The ships were not identified, nor was there any information as to the number of casualties.

Mr. Knox said Japanese claims, broadcast by the Tokyo Radio, of the sinking of two heavy cruisers and two transports were "as fantastic as usual." The loss of the destroyer and the damaging of the transport resulted from an air attack four or five hours after the operation started, he said, and were our only losses.

Secretary Knox also said the Navy was using secret weapons in driving the Japanese back in the Pacific. He gave no details, however. Mr. Knox made the disclosure in a summary of 1943 activities, saying:

"In the field of new weapons, or secret weapons, the Navy has by no means been idle.

"The Japanese especially have felt the sting of weapons which, although greatly improved, nevertheless are of conventional types.

"Japanese and Nazi alike, however, also have felt destruction wrought by weapons not known to them, and will continue to do so."

Italy:

Ortona Lost, Nazi Agency Says

The Germans were reported to have turned flame throwers on Canadian Eighth Army troops, who were battling their way at bayonet point through the streets of Ortona, in a desperate defense of Nazi communications to Rome from the East.

The German Transocean News agency announced the Germans had evacuated the Adriatic port.

Quoting "competent German quarters, the Berlin radiocast said Nazi forces, opposed by "greatly superior enemy forces," had withdrawn "to well-prepared positions immediately to the north of the city."

The Germans, turning Ortona into a "miniature Stalingrad," had been fighting Canadians there a week.

Both Canadian and Indian troops of the Eighth Army took numerous prisoners in the fighting for the port, a city of 9,000 situated 11 miles below Pescara.

Meanwhile, American troops of the Fifth Army, with the capture of two more heights, tightened their hold on the important Samucro mountain range overlooking the Germans' strongly held San Vittore back door to Cassino and Rome.

On both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts intensive Allied patrol activity was reported.

Fighter activity over the Fifth Army front increased with slightly better weather and fighter-bombers blasted Civitavecchia, northwest of Rome, hitting shipping, the railway yard, and harbor installations.

Medium bombers ranged far north to attack viaducts at Recco, and Zoagli, south of Genoa, while other bombers crossed the Adriatic to bomb shipping near Zara in Yugoslavia.

Sea Battle:

Other Nazi Ships With Scharnhorst?

A Berlin announcement that several German surface units were engaged in the battle in which the British Home Fleet sank the 26,000-ton Nazi battleship Scharnhorst raised the possibility the Royal Navy still may be chasing other enemy warships which attacked a Russia-bound convoy.

This belief also was supported by the two brief statements released by the British Admiralty which has followed the policy of withholding full details until an action is complete.

An Admiralty communiqué Dec. 27 said:

"It is not yet possible to give a detailed account of the action in which the Scharnhorst was sunk. It can, however, be stated that the convoy was unmolested and only minor damage was sustained by two of His Majesty's ships."

A statement radiocast by DNB said that after the action began Dec. 26 in the Arctic "the enemy succeeded by a surprise move which, owing to the prevailing poor visibility could not at first be discerned, in bringing up heavy units."

"After several hours of the fiercest action," the radiocast added, "the Scharnhorst . . . was encircled by enemy units."

Sinking of the Scharnhorst reduced the German Navy's effective capital ships to two—the pocket battleships Admiral Scheer and Luetzow. The Scharnhorst's sister ship, the Gneisenau, is believed to be under repair in a Baltic port.

Radio France at Algiers, Algeria, broadcast a report that the Luetzow was damaged in the battle, but neither German nor British sources had anything to say on this score.

Admiral Otto Schniewind, commander in chief of all German naval forces in northern waters, is believed to have perished with the Scharnhorst, the London Daily Express said.

Yugoslavia:

Broz's Partisans Rout Germans

German troops fell back before fierce Yugoslav Partisan attacks in Croatia, Marshal Josip Broz's headquarters announced while farther south, in the embattled Livno-Duvno sector of Western Bosnia, several hundred Nazis were reported killed.

The constantly reinforced Germans sent a column into the town of Glamoc, 15 miles north of Livno, but the war bulletin by Marshal Broz, known as Tito, said Partisan forces sent them back in disorder toward their base at Livno, after suffering heavy losses in men and equipment.

Two War Newsmen Killed, 2 Injured in Plane Crash

MELBOURNE, Dec. 28 (AP)—Brydon Taves, Australian Bureau Manager of the United Press, and Pending Arthur Raynor, Australian war correspondent for the Melbourne Herald, Sydney Sun, and London Daily Mail, were killed in a plane crash while covering the American landings at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Sunday morning.

Ian Morrison, of The London Times, and Haydon Lennard, war correspondent for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, were injured in the same crash.

Allied Naval Gains Link Pacific and North Atlantic

Continued from Page 1

the Barents Sea off the end of Norway is a victory which takes a load off every front in this war. It lightens the pressure on the convoy route to Murmansk, which has a renewed importance today with the shift of the weight of Russian attack from south to north. It materially reduces the danger to all North Atlantic convoy routes, and it materially reduces the need for heavy Allied naval units in the Atlantic.

German Fleet Vanishing

The German fleet is now whittled down to very near its end. The Tirpitz, its single remaining full-size battleship, was damaged apparently beyond repair by the British submarines sorties into a Norwegian fiord. The Gneisenau, sister-ship of the 26,000-ton Scharnhorst, is also considered beyond effective service at sea.

That leaves the Admiral Scheer and the Lützow as the biggest serviceable units left, and they are 10,000-ton "pocket battleships"—a class which never came up to German expectations.

The time has certainly come when most, if not all, British and American battleships can be withdrawn from the Atlantic and reassigned to the Pacific, where there is still plenty of work for the big "battle wagons." They were needed in the Atlantic in the past almost exclusively as counters to the existing German battleships, since destroyers or escort vessels are perfectly adequate, in fact, better, for dealing with submarines. And while battleships were used in the Sicilian and Italian landings, it is questionable whether they would be considered usable for the cross-Channel landing.

Needed in the Pacific

But there is heavy duty waiting for them in the Pacific. The Japanese still have a formidable battle line which can only be met by equally powerful ships. And aerial enthusiasts have still to convince the Navy that a bomb is as effective as a 16-inch shell against island fortifications. Neither bombs nor big shells did what was expected of them at Tarawa, but that was perhaps partly explained by the fact that the thickness of the Japanese concrete fortifications on that island was a surprise.

The pre-landing bombardment was apparently based on the assumption that it was being directed against log-covered dugouts and small machine-gun pill boxes. When the Marines got ashore they found major fortifications of the type the Germans have erected along the channel coast—reinforced concrete sometimes as much as eight feet in thickness.

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Middle East OEW Acts to Bar Profiteering in Postwar Relief

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Dec. 28—There is not going to be any speculation or profiteering in American relief shipments to the rest of the world after the war if the United States Government has its way.

Here in the Middle East, where considerable quantities of civilian goods will be needed as soon as they are available, members of the Office of Economic Warfare now are busy drawing up plans to insure fair distribution of every type of product—from hairpins to electric dynamos — which the United States may have to supply.

Lumped together under the title of "consignment control," these plans have two main purposes. The first is to see that the mass of the people in this part of the world receive these goods at a price they can afford to pay. The second objective is to protect regular and long-established traders against speculators who may attempt to jump in in hope of huge profits.

Limited Supplies Foreseen

The OEW is going on the principle that for a certain period after the war there will be only limited supplies of civilian goods obtainable and that it is up to Washington to see that these are used where they will do the most good. For this reason the OEW believes it is necessary to exercise close supervision and control over shipments from the United States for the first year or so after the cessation of hostilities.

In order to do this, OEW field workers are making a careful survey of all firms, branches and individuals in the middle East, which either are doing business with the United States at the present time or who did so before the war. The plan is to use these almost exclusively for the sale and distribution of products in the early postwar period. Not only will this prevent profiteers, who might have powerful political connections, from monopolizing the sale of any one product, but it also would have the effect of re-establishing the standing of honorable firms which have been hurt by wartime restrictions.

Here is an example of how the Office of Economic Warfare could be expected to work. Suppose a certain country requested the shipment of 1,000 automobiles from the United States. The OEW then would investigate the person or persons to whom that country has issued import licenses. If the OEW discovered that an established prewar concern had been by-passed, it probably would tell that government to take its choice between using these reputable dealers or not receiving the cars. There are, however, two cases in which the Office can be expected to make certain changes or concessions. The first case goes back to the old adage of "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."

Some Compromises Expected

Thus if it is found that this or that government—as sometimes happens in this part of the world—has given its import license to some particularly powerful political figures, it is not impossible that the OEW would compromise by permitting these individuals to handle some of the transactions while still insisting that regular dealers get the bulk of the business.

A second case is that where an Axis firm had the prewar business. It is known, for examle, that in a certain Middle Eastern country which is going to want large quantities of pharmaceutical products after the war, the trade was handled exclusively by the great German chemical firm of I. G. Farbenindustrie. Since it is obvious this firm will not be in a position to handle Allied imports, new trade channels will have to be established.

By controlling consignments, the United States also will be able to exercise general control over the prices at which they are sold. This obviously will be of immense benefit to the average consumer who is far poorer than his American counterpart yet who frequently is forced to pay a much higher price for the same article.

While admitting that this system would mean controlling the trade of importing countries to a certain extent, the Office of Economic Warfare points out that (1) It is doing so now during the war, and (2) It would be only for a limited time, since any such controls almost certainly would disappear once world trade resumed its normal volume and goods became readily available.

Maintenance Men 'Keep 'Em Rolling'

Associated Press

United States Tanks Reconditioned for New Battles

A crane is employed by United States soldiers of the Allied Fifth Army in Italy to lift the motor from a tank, which will be replaced by a rebuilt or new motor. This field service is part of the maintenance work carried on behind battle lines to keep motorized units rolling on road to Rome.

Tito Takes Big Lead in Yugoslav Affairs

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 28—Latest military and political activities of the Provisional National Government of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) may shortly compel the Allies to redefine their attitude toward the Royal Yugoslav Government in Cairo. At the same time these activities may help to unify the warring guerrilla groups inside Yugoslavia, although that seems less likely.

The recognition of Marshal Broz as full Allied commander in the Balkans, followed 12 hours later by announcement that his Provisional Government had decided to deprive King Peter's Government of all rights and to prevent the King's return to Yugoslavia until the country was completely liberated again, illustrates all too clearly the chaos in that country's affairs and poses another serious problem for the Allies.

Both of these Cairo announcements follow a conference in Alexandria in which Marshal Broz's representatives and Allied leaders are said to have reached a complete understanding regarding the closest possible co-operation in the future.

Charge of Collaboration

The decision of Marshal Broz's government (Yugoslav National Council of Liberation) to take action against King Peter's Cairo government was announced in a midnight broadcast, though it is interesting to note that that broadcast consisted of decisions taken by second assembly of the National Council at Jajce in Bosnia and was dated Nov. 29, 1943.

Among the seven reasons for this action are accusations against King Peter's Government for a hostile attitude toward the Yugoslav people and the liberation struggle, of organizing through Gen. Draja Mihailovic, its Minister of War in absentia, of civil strife in Yugoslavia and co-operating with invading forces, and organized mass exterminations.

The Council's decisions end with a statement repudiating all treaties and obligations which may in future be contracted by King Peter's Government in the name of Yugoslavia.

How Strong Are Partisans?

Opinions also differ regarding the military strength of these Broz Partisans. The only news from that part of Europe to the outside world nowadays comes from the highly propagandist "Free Yugoslavia Radio," and even from their own reports it is clear that the Partisans only control a small part of Yugoslavia in Dalmatia and in the mountainous districts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Many of them are also very poorly equipped, that is, those who may be termed real soldiers. Most of their present arms have come after Italian capitulations when the Italians in that part of the Balkans preferred to go over with their arms to Yugoslav guerrillas rather than surrender to the Germans.

Others included in Partisan troops are obviously ordinary peasants who work in the fields by day and carry out sabotage by night. Their arms probably consist of pistols or rifles, a few machine guns between many, and little more.

Terrain Difficult

The nature of the country in which they are fighting also helps considerably. They are in poor mountainous districts where even in normal times many of them were unable to make a proper living.

For example in the "Velebit" district where in prewar days peasants could be seen coming down from the mountains to the railroad stations to get sacks of corn sent from richer districts so as to prevent them from starvation, even in summer.

Many of these districts make excellent hiding places for resistance against an invader, but hardly a jumping off grounds for Allied activities against the Germans.

A glance at a relief map indicates the difficulties especially as the Dalmatian coastline presents tremendous problems in landing armies and supplies where in many parts the mountains fall down sheer to the sea.

The fact is that all of our reports from Yugoslavia are still vague, cloudy, and confused and it is too early to draw lasting conclusions from them as to whether, as some circles here enthusiastically declare, the Yugoslavia of tomorrow will be led by those round Marshal Broz today.

Hitherto Marshal Broz's movement has appeared to be much more one composed of Croats rather than Serbs [though there are Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina in its ranks] and it will take time to see whether unfortunately the struggle may not develop into one of fratricidal war if given half a chance, especially since to racial hatreds are now added difficulties of social revolution.

On the military side the Allies have decided that there is more hope of something being done by Marshal Broz's forces against the Germans than by Marshal Mihailovic's, and therefore the Partisan leader is getting stronger military support from the Allies. Simultaneously, however, it isn't too much to say that Marshal Broz has gone a longer jump ahead politically than was expected here.

Allies Dissolve Fascist Labor Agency

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three months after the reorganization of the labor movement in Sicily, the Allied Military Government in Naples has now decreed the abolishment of all Fascist labor and corporative institutions in Campania.

Simultaneously the Fascist puppet regime in Northern Italy admitted the complete breakdown of the corporative system. According to the new Fascist propaganda line, the system of dual syndicalism, "hitherto the foundation of Italian policy," has increasingly shown that it could not bring about the collaboration of labor and production because it was based on employers.

The Fascist statement marks the virtual end of Italian "corporativism."

When the Fascist labor charter was issued in 1927 after the Compulsory Labor Law of April, 1926, had destroyed the organized labor movement in Italy, it was obvious that the new setup was designed to break the determined resistance to the workers, which had shown itself in the elections to the factory committees. The Fascist regime abolished the right to strike. It made the Fascist trade unions the only legal labor organizations and made it illegal for employers to deal with any other organization. The factory committees were dissolved.

A conservative German economist declared a few years later that Fascist corporativism, by forcing the syndicates of the workers and employers of each of the various professional groups into a corporation, was "a veiled police system." Co-operation between workers and employers did not grow out of the syndicates, but was enforced by dictatorial measures.

Political autarchy, or economic isolationism, the first prerequisite of a genuine corporative system, did not exist within the corporative setup. In 1930 a National Council of Corporations of 160 members came into being, but the corporations themselves were not set up until 1934.

At the same time, however, the Chamber of Corporations and Fasci, replacing the Chamber of Deputies, revealed the hollowness of the Fascist claims to have solved the social problem in the new "Producers' State" by smoothing out all clashes of interests within the corporative organization.

The very name of the new Chamber, in fact, showed that the economic system was but a screen behind which the Fascist machine ran the whole show. The regime asserted that the National Councilors, the members of the new body, represented economic interests. Nothing was farther from the truth. Mussolini alone appointed and dismissed the "corporative" puppets. He was President of all the twenty-two corporations. The latter were not permitted to act independently.

Moreover, the workers were completely powerless. Each corporation was controlled by Fascist Workers' Secretaries, employers representatives and three representatives of the Fascist Party. In the case of important decisions the Workers' Secretaries, employers' Representatives each had a collective vote, so that a pro-labor Workers' Secretary could be silenced by his colleagues. The final decision, to be sure, lay with the party representatives, but all decisions had to be approved by the General Council of Corporations and by the Premier himself.

As one observer put it, the corporative structure concentrated economic power completely in the hands of the big industrialists and of their allies, the Fascist bureaucracy, whom they supplied with the requested funds.

The first indications of an imminent collapse of the corporative system became manifest last spring when the spreading strike movement in Northern Italy showed that the Fascist bureaucracy was losing control. Significantly, some industrialists sided with the workers against the party bureaucrats. It was obvious that the disintegration of the corporative structure had begun.

The AMG decree in the Naples area now puts an end to the corporative system by dissolving the compulsory syndicates. Regional labor offices have been established under Italian directors of labor, all of whom are civilians. The workers are free to organize their unions. The AMG has taken over the administration of the syndicates' funds and its Labor Division will continue to make the usual indemnity payments to unemployed workers. This is a vital point, since recent reports indicate that with the exception of the longshoremen most workers in the Naples region still are without work.

To all appearances the new setup is practically identical with the AMG labor reorganization in Sicily. The regional labor offices will establish employment offices, as well as offices of mediation and arbitration.

60-Hour Air Service Predicted Between Sydney and London

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Dec. 28 — The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, announced today that Australia and New Zealand are to hold a joint conference in Canberra next month, the London Radio reported.

Prospects of even closer collaboration are to be discussed as well as such subjects as postwar security zones and communications, according to the radiocast. Dr. Evatt said that both countries had earned the right to play a leading role in the future of the Pacific. After next month's conference it was hoped to hold a larger one, also in Australia, of all the powers territorially interested in the Southwest Pacific.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 28—Sixty-hour mail and passenger service between Sydney and London, with 50-hour service between Sydney and San Francisco, is the postwar prediction of W. Hudson Fysh, Managing Director of Qantas Empire Airways, one of the major commercial lines in Australia.

In a special press article on the development of commercial air travel in prospect for peacetime, Mr. Fysh said that a 24-hour service from Sydney to China and India might also be expected as a natural result of the wartime strides in aviation.

This article has aroused considerable interest here in view of postwar air rights, reciprocity in the use of bases, and the right of "innocent flight" over territorial frontiers which are now the subject of current discussion.

Collaboration Necessary

Arguing that no country can stand alone in air transport, Mr. Fysh says the first great requisite is collaboration between the Empire and the United States. "The ultimate objective should be international operation as well as international control, but I think this is impracticable at present and irreparable damage would be done by providing a body which is doomed to failure. Rather, we should attempt to achieve: 1. Empire solidarity; 2. Empire-United States agreement; 3. Calling of Allied conference to approve principles and machinery under which international air transport will fly and to establish bodies to implement the decisions made."

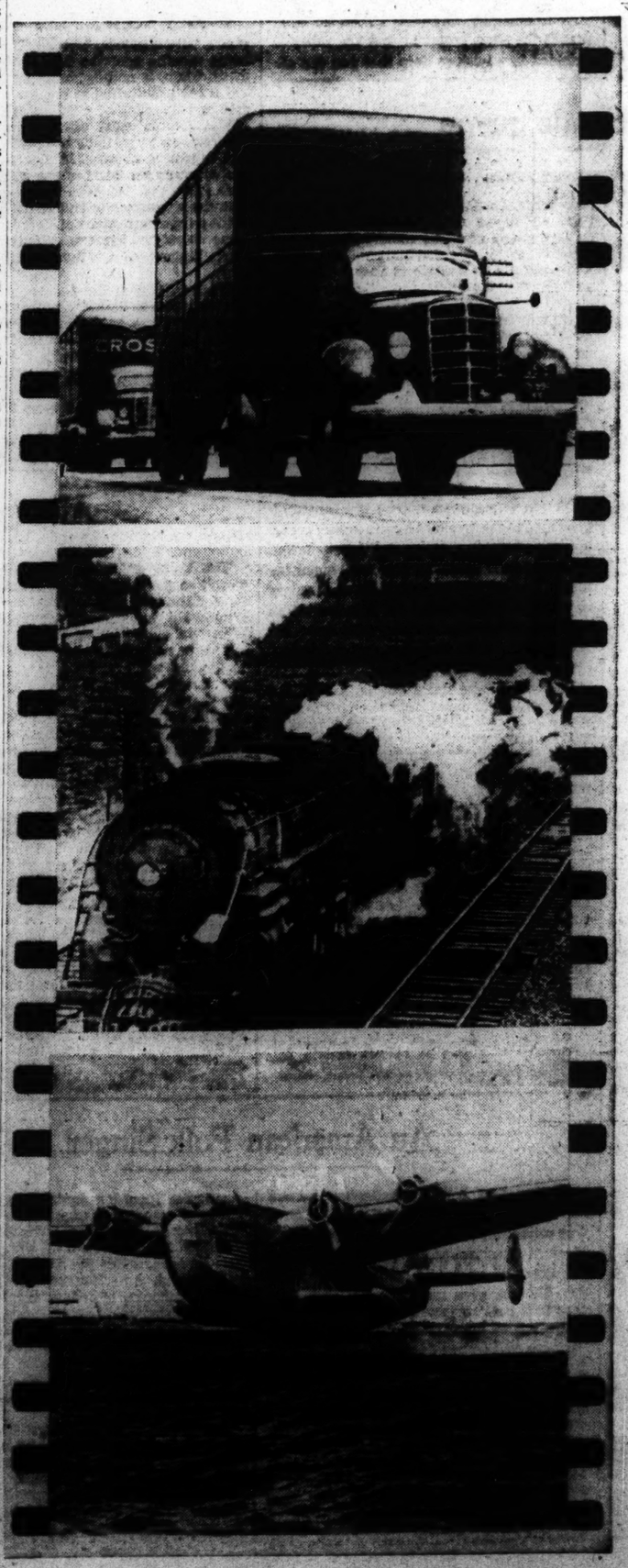
Difficulty Foreseen

Mr: Fysh knows, however, that difficulty will occur when the question of actual operation is tackled, because the "idea of free and open competition everywhere will not hold water."

He adds, "For various national reasons a certain amount of protection will be necessary if we are to maintain our present national status. Then there is the question of competition between nations in speed, size, and luxury of aircraft without due regard to economy. Such a race carried to excess could cause the victor by sheer weight to clear the skies of opposition. What a fruitful atmosphere this would be for the breeding of another war."

While arguing that controlled private enterprise will come in actual operation of services within Australian borders, Mr. Fysh declares that its overseas services must all be Government instruments, and rights granted by a country to the airline of another must be strictly a matter of negotiation between governments.

On this he adds, "Any one country should grant the aircraft of another the 'right of innocent passage.' That is, American aircraft bound for Java should be allowed to land at Darwin while Canadian-bound British aircraft from Australia should be able to refuel and use airdrome facilities in Hawaii and in San Francisco—without picking up or setting down passengers at these foreign points."



THE story of this war is the story of men and materials in motion. Petroleum products do much of the moving.

They power all our mechanized forces and their supply services. On the home front they fuel trucks, buses, air liners, cargo planes and cargo ships.

Gasoline, oil, greases. On these the drive to Victory moves — and their production is at an all-time high. Gasoline, for instance, is coming from U. S. refineries at the rate of 75,600,000 gallons *a day* — an *increase* of 65,818,000 gallons over the first World War.

In hauling that gasoline, American ingenuity has switched millions of gallons from tank cars to trucks. The tank cars in turn have moved millions of gallons of crude oil once carried by petroleum industry tank ships now in foreign service for the Government.

Trucks have moved not only record quantities of gasoline but record quantities of many war supplies. Despite all wartime handicaps, they handled a greater volume of traffic in 1943 than ever before.

Air lines, ship lines, bus lines tell the same story. The railroads, with fewer locomotives and fewer cars than in the first World War, have carried far more troops and freight.

The enterprise that makes these feats possible is not peculiar to the transportation and petroleum industries. It is common to all U. S. business and it has a common source — the American competitive system.

This is the system that has made the nation great in war, great in peace. It is assurance that the *post*-war competition for *your* patronage will give you even better service and products than you knew before.

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The Home Forum

Our War Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARE we one hundred per cent on our war job? This is a question for each one to answer honestly. We may be doing one or more of the hundreds of tasks connected with the war effort; we may even be on the front line of duty; and still we may not be wholly on the war job.

So long as there is any fear as to the ultimate triumph of good, or any hatred or desire for revenge; so long as we entertain the mesmeric fear that torture and destruction can continue, with no power capable of stopping them—for that long we are off the job. And this is no time for absenteeism! Never was there greater need for workers. There is a great work to do in uprooting the belief that hatred and tyranny cannot be stopped, and that speedily, and that innocent people must continue to suffer the cruel barbarism of war.

This work of saving humanity from needless suffering is a war job of no mean proportions and one that should be wholeheartedly undertaken by everyone. We need specifically and persistently to deny the belief that the world can be mesmerized into accepting barbarism as successful and unrestrainable. This belief has no basis in Truth; it cannot and does not have the slightest effect on man, the image of God. And the true selfhood of each one of us reflects God.

Mortal man, the Adam dreamer, has no place in true being, in the spiritual unity of Principle and its idea. All of us are children of the one Father. How beautifully Christ Jesus revealed this oneness in what is called the Lord's Prayer, which begins, "Our Father which art in heaven" (Matthew 6:9). This prayer leads us at once into a fuller appreciation of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 16), Mary Baker Eddy writes of the Lord's Prayer, "Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick."

* * *

In our prayer for the world, let us remember that "the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save" (Isaiah 59:1). The need is for workers who will consecrate themselves to the task of praying understandingly for all mankind, who will seek a fuller understanding of God and how to commune with Him. It is essential to seek that absolute faith which knows that God does all things for us at all times and under all circumstances. Says the apostle (James 5:15), "The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up." The prayer of faith places complete, unquestioning, and enlightened reliance on spiritual power, and is persistent in its rejection of the belief that matter has power to give life or to cause death, to injure man or his useful surroundings, or to nullify the eternal law of good which governs the universe.

A student of Christian Science living in London during the earlier days of the war, when heavy air raids were common, had frequent occasion to prove the protective power of understanding prayer. As she pondered the power of infinite Mind and the powerlessness of matter, she reasoned from the basis of the question asked by Mrs. Eddy on page 399 of Science and Health, "If Mind is the only actor, how can mechanism be automatic?" She saw clearly that since Mind is the only creator, the only power, the source of all action, mechanism could not be automatic, that is, self-activating. More than once bombs that fell near the improvised shelter in which she and her children took refuge, failed to explode. She was wholly on her war job, faithfully insisting that God is All, is everywhere and all-action.

* * *

Wherever we are, we have the job of holding thought steadfastly to the truth that there is no power apart from Infinite Love. Whether we are far removed from the sordid picture of destruction, or in the midst of it, our work is the same. It is a glorious privilege to pray without ceasing, resisting every temptation to absent ourselves from the job.

Let us be alert in our duty to defend the rights of man, faithfully insisting that God's law is operating to restore harmony to the world, and further insisting that His law is not superseded, annulled, or reversed, but is always active, effective, and as usable as a mathematical rule. There is no place where His law is not operating. Does not the Psalmist tell us (Psalms 139:8), "If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there"? We can rely on His promises, assured that even in the midst of apparent hate and destruction, right there is God. His own can hear His voice and prove His presence and power. Through prayer the power of divine Love is found active and unfailing in human affairs. Prayer, indeed, is the very essence of an effective war job.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE FROZEN STREAM": *A Photograph by G. Bertelman*

IN THE LAKE DISTRICT you are never away from the music of flowing water. Only winter's frosty fingers can silence the laughing streams and gurgling rivulets. Then the stillness is the more profound, and the valley is enfolded in a hush so deep that you can almost hear the gray-blue shadows slide over the snow and the rustle of a daffodil in its sleep.

To many, this is the finest of all Lakeland's varied moods. The hikers have gone home months ago; the few cars are miles away. There is nothing to break the silence but a robin fluttering to rest on a hawthorn tree and the click of a falling icicle.

Wordsworth must often have seen this little stream on his daily walks around Rydal and Grasmere. It comes from a spring, sweet and clear, in the heart of the 1,200-foot fell, Nab Scar, and cascades down the fellside into the river Rothay and Rydal Lake. This is the most exciting part of its journey, which later takes it through Windermere and North Lancashire into the sea at Morecambe Bay.

We look long at the beauty of the scene: the whiteness of the snow, purer and brighter than any white ever seen before, the perfectly curved hummocks and shrouded bushes, the pattern of ice dappled with frozen snow, the glittering crystal ice-flowers at the stream's edge.

Tomorrow release may come for the little stream and the snow-bound earth. Warm rain will unloose winter's grip and send the stream once more dancing down Royal Vale.

Across the Forest Floor

A POWDERY three-inch snow had fallen and the countryside, that winter morning, looked up at the sun with reflections of its own. For a thousand sparkling smaller suns were shining out from the white world. There was no chance for secrecy in such a world as this. Every movement of wind or creature, no matter how slight, left its impression. Even a dry leaf, moved by the air, left a faint trace; and so small a fragment as a pine needle made its own mark on the snow.

Early in the afternoon we went to the woods, tramping slowly across the white fields and leaving behind us deep indentations. The brook was bridged by ice and could be crossed wherever one wished. The sound of it under the ice was muffled and murmurous, not so hurrying as in the summer, and more content to talk to itself than to leaning alder and vagrant bird.

"Look!" one of us said, standing still and pointing.

* * *

There, in the snow, was the first track beside our own. It led away from the brook and into the woods, this curved cloven mark of a deer stepping lightly. With what exquisite daintiness had each slender leg been lifted—perhaps held poised for a moment while a moist nose turned to the wind and read safe conduct on it.

At the edge of the wood there was another deer track, as if one had stood waiting while the other went to the brook. It was smaller, its impress lighter. Here it made gay capering circles around the other; there it walked beside the other; then fell behind as the sedate buck and his ecstatic doe disappeared into some forest fastness. So fresh the tracks were, such a little while ago they had passed by, that the presence of the deer seemed still a part of the wood in which we walked.

Now a little lacy pattern, like a trimming for a dress, was spread across the snow; just a short piece, hardly more than a yard or two. It began by a tuft of grass at a hole in the snow, large enough to accommodate a thimble, and ran across the snow, fleet and fearful, to another tuft of grass. What a breathless journey it must have been to that white-footed mouse, perhaps going from his nest to his larder and having to be sure that on the way no creature with watching eyes interfered with his designs. One could almost feel the quick heart-beats as the little creature's feet had made their pattern on the snow.

We were not alone. We never had been, of course, since first entering the forest; but now, more than ever, we were accompanied, for the stealthy footprints of the fox walked beside us. The swift treading paws left their mark in a straight line, one behind the other; his own particular way of walking that combines speed and quietness. Here they dashed up on a snow-covered rock and paused, perhaps for several minutes, for the impressions were deep; then they doubled back and suddenly veered off up a rise in the land. He had caught some scent that drew him like a magnet.

* * *

A partridge, its claws making a pattern not unlike that of a Crusader's cross, has darted across the snow. Very fleet it has been, for the impress is so light, and it grows even lighter on the snow before the bird takes wing, beating noisily through the still distances between the trees. Near by, the rabbit has trod, sitting down often in the snow to twitch his nose against the air that brought him news of food and acted as his convoy.

This was the deepest part of the forest. Here pine trees stood, so tall that a wind in their topmost branches would make scarcely a swish half-way down. It was dark here. Silver blue shadows, almost like those made by moonlight, lay across the snow. There was no sparkle here, no glare; only a dull soft gleaming. It was silent; but there was a feeling that, close at hand and at the far edges of the silence, small bright eyes, soft deep eyes, quick stealthy eyes, were watching; not in fear, but in a kind of wonderment at the strange intrusion coming so slowly and heavily and going away again.

"Listen! Did you hear something?"

"No, not even the wind."

There was nothing to be heard, though all around us the forest was alive with bright eyes and beating hearts.

In the summer-time, moss and leaves and pine needles tell no tales, but in the winter a white dusting of snow is no keeper of secrets. The forest floor is criss-crossed with the busy and varied intent of creatures coming from their coverts and returning to them again. The tracks are light, the least wind bringing a shifting of snow will dust them over and obliterate them; but it will take a heavy snowfall to fill the marks our footsteps have made.

We made our way out of the deep pines, into the lesser growth, and on into the open fields; but, long before we had reached the brook, we knew that the life of the forest—held in breathless suspension—had gone on again.

ELIZABETH YATES

Flight of Gulls

(In four movements)

Adagio

Beyond frontier of shore and spray,
On tides of air afloat like foam,
The gulls sweep inland for today
With wide circumference of home.

Above a city parkway lawn,
Great flocks convene with one consent
And then on spirals deftly drawn
They plane their leisurely descent.

Minuet

As condescending king or queen
Might grace some village square,
So on this wide and level green
With regal *savoir-faire*
Each bird steps down from coach unseen,
From equipage of air.

Scherzo

A sudden wave of warning lifts
The whole flock from the ground, and throws
Into the air like leaping spray
A swarm of wings that sways and shifts
And rises turbulently stirred
In contrapuntal interplay
Of vibrant flight, until each bird
In higher air gains safe repose.

Andante

With high, slow poise the gulls once more
Disperse in scattered groups till all
Are gone, but in thought's book they leave
Inscribed the full symphonic score.

And flowing wings, though lost to sight,
Within the ample concert hall
Of memory still interweave
The orchestration of their flight.

BENJAMIN STURGIS PRAY

Notre Tâche de guerre

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DONNONS-NOUS tous nos soins à notre tâche de guerre? A cette question, chacun de nous devrait répondre avec une entière franchise. Même si nous accomplissons un des multiples devoirs ayant trait à l'effort national, même si nous sommes dans une fabrique ou sur le front, il se peut que nous négligions certains côtés de notre travail.

Tant que nous avons des doutes quant au triomphe ultime du bien, que nous ressentons de la haine ou le désir de nous venger; tant que nous entretenons la crainte mesmérique que les tortures et la destruction risquent de continuer sans qu'aucun pouvoir puisse y mettre fin — nous ne travaillons pas comme il le faut. Or ce n'est pas le moment d'abandonner sa tâche! On n'a jamais eu un plus urgent besoin de travailleurs. La grande œuvre qui nous incombe, c'est de déraciner la croyance que la haine et la tyrannie ne peuvent être enrayées, ou même promptement arrêtées, et que des personnes innocentes doivent continuer à subir la barbarie, la cruauté qu'entraîne la guerre.

Sauver les humains, leur épargner des souffrances inutiles, c'est une tâche considérable et que chacun devrait entreprendre de tout son cœur. Il nous faut nier d'une manière spéciale et persistante la croyance que le monde peut être victime du mesmérisme qui lui ferait tenir la barbarie pour une chose irréprimable, une méthode conduisant au succès. Cette croyance ne repose point sur la Vérité; elle n'a pas la moindre influence sur l'homme, l'image de Dieu. Et la véritable individualité de chacun de nous reflète Dieu.

L'homme mortel, le rêveur adamique, n'a pas de place dans l'être réel, dans l'unité spirituelle du Principe et de son idée. Nous sommes tous les enfants d'un même Père. D'une manière admirable, Jésus le Christ révéla cette unicité dans l'oraison dominicale, qui débute ainsi: "Notre Père qui es aux cieux" (Matthieu 6:9). Cette prière nous fait beaucoup mieux comprendre la paternité de Dieu et la fraternité des hommes. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 16), Mary Baker Eddy écrit à ce sujet: "Ce n'est que dans la mesure où nous nous élevons au-dessus de tout ce qui a rapport aux sens matériels et de tout péché, que nous pouvons atteindre l'aspiration céleste et la conscience spirituelle qui sont indiquées dans l'oraison dominicale, et qui guérissent instantanément les malades."

* * *

Quand nous prions pour le monde, souvenons-nous que "la main de l'Éternel n'est pas trop courte pour délivrer" (Ésaïe 59:1). Ce qu'il faut, ce sont des travailleurs qui se consacrent à leur tâche, qui avec intelligence et sagesse, prient pour le genre humain, qui s'efforcent de comprendre Dieu toujours davantage et de communier avec Lui. Il importe de rechercher la foi absolue qui sait qu'en tout temps, en toutes circonstances, Dieu prend soin de nous de la manière la plus complète. L'apôtre Jacques a dit (Jacques 5:15): "La prière de la foi sauvera le malade, et le Seigneur le relèvera." La prière de la foi s'appuie sans réserve sur le pouvoir spirituel; elle est éclairée; elle persiste à rejeter la croyance que la matière peut donner la vie ou causer la mort, faire du mal à l'homme ou à ce dont il a besoin, annuler l'éternelle loi du bien qui gouverne l'univers.

Au début de la guerre, lorsque les raids aériens étaient fréquents et les attaques violentes, une Scientiste Chrétienne habitant Londres eut mainte occasion de prouver le pouvoir protecteur de la prière faite avec compréhension. Un jour qu'elle méditait le pouvoir de l'Entendement infini et l'impuissance de la matière, elle prit comme base de son raisonnement la question que pose Mrs. Eddy, à la page 399 de *Science et Santé:* "Si l'Entendement seul agit, comment le mécanisme peut-il être automatique?" Elle vit d'une façon très nette que puisque l'Entendement est le seul créateur, l'unique pouvoir, la source de toute action, il était impossible qu'un mécanisme fût automatique, c'est-à-dire agît par soi-même. Plus d'une fois les bombes qui tombèrent près de l'abri où elle s'était réfugiée avec ses enfants ne firent pas explosion. Elle-même était toute à sa tâche; elle insistait fidèlement sur le fait que Dieu est Tout, présent partout, seule source de l'action.

* * *

Où que nous soyons, notre tâche consiste à nous attacher fermement à cette vérité: aucun pouvoir n'existe en dehors de l'Amour infini. Que nous nous trouvions loin des hideux tableaux de destruction ou au milieu des scènes de ravages, notre travail est le même. C'est une joie, un honneur de prier sans cesse, résistant à toutes les tentations qui voudraient nous faire déserter notre poste.

Veillons à faire notre devoir, à défendre les droits de l'homme; insistons avec fidélité sur le fait que la loi de Dieu opère et rend au monde l'harmonie; affirmons aussi que Sa loi, loin d'être périmée, annulée, révoquée, est toujours active, efficace, et peut s'appliquer aussi bien que les règles des mathématiques. Il n'existe pas de lieu où la loi divine soit inopérante. Le Psalmiste n'a-t-il pas déclaré (Psaume 139:8): "Si je me couche dans le sépulcre, t'y voilà!" Nous pouvons compter sur les promesses de Dieu, être certains qu'Il est présent même là où semblent régner la haine et la destruction. Les Siens peuvent entendre Sa voix, prouver Sa présence et Son pouvoir. Grâce à la prière, nous constatons que l'Amour divin est puissant, qu'il agit à coup sûr dans les circonstances humaines. En vérité, la prière est l'essence d'un bon travail, d'une œuvre efficace.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

All of a Winter Saturday

YET, WHEN HE thought it all over, Peter wasn't so sure but what he could pick out a finer Saturday. One of the ones in deep Winter. He would miss those more than this. When the snow was so deep it was curved over a boy's head in back of the woodshed. You could walk on bare ground there, for the snowdrift had not come up to the wall anywhere. You could walk in under it. It was like walking inside a mysterious and gigantic white rose. The snow so clean and white it was bluish. The cold came out of it as you passed. It was fun to go to the woodshed for an armful of wood. You went out of something brighter than day and into a twilight that was more than twilight. For the snow at the front side of the shed was right up over the panes. You had to wait to get used to the dimness in there. The birch wood rang metallic with the frost in it.

It was the kind of day you loved to go out to the barn. You walked through a clean smell of nothing, and you had to keep your eyes half to for all the radiance around you. And then you came into a place that was like homemade sugar cookies just turned out of the pan to cool off. You could smell cloyer and even the daisies in the hay. The light inside the barn was a light you never saw in Summer. It was a light that was soft all over, and it showed up every corner and every knot in the high beams. You could even see up into the far reaches of the cupola where the last year's cobwebs hung like useless, tangled little nets. You saw everything. For the light in here came through the silver lenses of the frosted panes. It struck up and down. Everything had frost on it. There were splinters of it on the iron bits of the hung-up harnesses. There were little mounds of it along the cracks in the boards, and every nailhead was a bright pincushion stuck full of slender pins. . . .

The day got better and better as it got towards night. The sunsets in Winter were like the best parts of fairy stories, where everything begins to turn to gold. The lights up in the farmhouse made Peter feel so fine that he could taste tears back in his throat.

It was milking time. Peter would go to the barn swinging the lantern in his left hand, and his shadow leaped up and covered the barn to the top. And then he swung it in his right, and a giant Peter with immense, thick thighs ran across the earth and up into the stars, and the stars came out all the brighter on account of his tremendous shadow. A boy on a small farm could do a thing like that! . . .

Then the rest of the Saturday's business was to sit up late. The spruce logs were kindled under the red oak one in the fireplace. Peter lay flat on his belly and gazed into hot loveliness, watching the grain in the oak pant and dusk and shine like the waves of a bay in the wind. They might all roast a herring when there got to be coals. Or beechnuts or cheese.

Or it might be the corn popper would come down from its peg, and the yellow ears would be rubbed together. Then you shook out the chaff and made sudden small stars with it in the coals. You held the popper down close to the red heat very still while you counted up to fifty and were all ears. Then you began to shake the wire box, first slowly, then harder and harder. Boom! a small cannon blared at you, and there was a daisy staring at you where only brown kernels had been before. Then another and another. They climbed right up, and pretty soon they began to lift the lid up. That was the time to yank the popper off and empty it, just as the bottom began to smoke. The room smelled like Arabia. . . .

The cold was at every pane. But inside the house you were blessed warm and loved the man whose knee you were leaning on and the woman with wavy, spun-gold hair who had given up silks and satins and lace so that there might be plenty of Edwards and Anselx and Peters to wear fine clothes and to have fine thoughts in the days to come.—From "Lost Paradise," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

An American Folk Singer

THE COUNTRY has produced no one more distinctively American than Vachel Lindsay. One cannot think of him without the Middle Western background, with its amazingly dynamic and uncritical spirit of fifty years ago. He was even more unusual as a man than as a poet and more gifted in the acting or reciting of his verses than in the writing of them. In addition to being a poet, he was a painter, propagandist, mystic, eccentric saint, and Middle Western revivalist in the newly discovered religion of beauty. In a society fond of fantastic and exaggerated conduct, he became fantastic and extravagant in the extreme. . . . The pioneer spirit suffered, to be sure, a great dilution in Lindsay's romantic consciousness. Yet a strong retrospective element made itself felt upon his character. His imagination was colored by family traditions that carried him back to Lincoln and the Civil War days, to the early history of his ancestors in Kentucky and the South and even to a semi-mythical ancestor among the Spanish conquistadores. He had a strong if sentimental affection for American schoolboy history from Washington and Jefferson to Jackson. All his life he lived, as he was born, under the shadow of the Lincoln legend. American popular mythology, from Pocahontas to Johnny Appleseed, captured his romantic fancy. Ghosts of Indians and buffaloes haunted his dreams. John Brown and Simon Legree lived closer to him than his real friends. He passionately loved stories about Mark Twain and Edwin Booth. As he himself admitted, he never grew up. . . .

Lindsay is a regional poet distinguished as spokesman for the youthful mind in the outposts of advancing democracy. Despite the raw and undigested quality of much of his work, by virtue of his sympathy with the folk mind he has made a definite if only a minor contribution to American literature. —From "The American Way of Poetry," by HENRY W. WELLS. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1943

Seabee Deeds at Front Justify Slogan That No Job Is Impossible

Japan's Largest Budget Places Stress on Aircraft

Diet also to act on legality of measures of Premier to control business—Financial groups paying price for collaboration with Army in political ambition to hold control of Asia.

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The 84th session of the Japanese Diet, which convened on Dec. 24, is slated to do two things of major importance:

1. Pass the largest budget bill in Japan's history.

2. Place the stamp of legality on Gen. Hideki Tojo's drive to control the big Japanese combines.

The session itself will be much shorter than last year, it is announced in radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information. The recess period over the New Year will be shortened from 20 to 15 days, and the "hastening of preliminary examinations" by Tojo's Diet steamroller, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, will be used to avoid controversial debates such as occurred in last June's special session.

The 1944-45 budget is set at 15,243,000,000 yen, as compared to last year's record figure of 9,995,000,000 yen. One broadcast mentions further that the "supplementary budget" may run as high as 20,000,000,000 yen. Significantly, the budget breakdown places great stress on the building up of the aircraft industry. Airplanes, and machine tools and materials for making them, to get a great part of the increases.

"The third year of the fighting is truly the period which will decide the structure of victory or defeat," General Tojo told Party leaders on Dec. 14, to emphasize the need for speedy action by the Diet. "It can be expected that there will be many ups and downs and mounting difficulties in the future war situation."

Economic Measures

At least 26 bills have been drawn up for Diet approval. Little is said about them in advance, but the most important of them concern economic matters. One provides for the construction of state railways, described as necessary for increasing production of such critical materials as iron, coal, and manganese. Another will enable the Government to order the North China and Central China Development Companies to go into fields other than those authorized at present. The Central China Company, for example, is to establish small-size furnaces for the reduction of iron ore, which provides further evidence of Japan's shortage of iron and steel.

The Tojo regime is apparently proceeding with its reorganization of the Central Government at a rapid pace. On Dec. 14 the radio reported that the Cabinet had "abolished, simplified, adjusted, or transferred to local administrative offices" a total of 1,938 different functions of the National Government.

Three days later the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry announced that 692 "items . . . concerning notices and reports of permissions and approval" were to be abolished or simplified. If these reports are true, red tape is being snipped at a great rate in Tokyo.

Meanwhile Tojo's "streamlined" regime is proceeding to take big business in tow without benefit of the Diet. On Dec 16 Berlin's Transocean news service reported in a dispatch from Tokyo that the "leadership principle" had been firmly established in Japan's armament industries. Under the Munitions Companies Act passed by the Diet last October the Munitions Minister—Premier Tojo—will designate certain industrial firms as state enterprises. In each of these one man will be responsible for the entire production.

Price of Collaboration

Even the biggest trusts, which had profited by the war as more and more small industries were closed out, are now being virtually taken over by the Government. Thus the very companies which went along with war program in the beginning are now paying the inevitable price of their collaboration, as in Germany.

Latest evidence of this was the public chastisement of the House of Mitsui this month. Mitsui is now undergoing a severe reorganization involving the watering of its stock, the abolition of whole divisions of the company, and the closing down of one of its field branches. The occasion was a dispute between the Japanese military and a Mitsui official in Shansi Province of China last September, when a military tribunal expelled Mitsui from the province and imposed a 10-year prison sentence on its manager for violating "economic control measures."

Actually, this incident was merely the excuse for the extension of military control, in the opinion of Federal Communications Commission analysts. Since the Munitions Companies Act was passed several others of Japan's biggest trusts have suddenly had their capital doubled, apparently by Government decree, and they have expanded into new fields of war production.

The Nomura Steel Company's capital was increased from 2,500,000 to 7,500,000 yen, and that of the Sumitomo Electrical Industries from 53,000,000 to 120,000,000 yen. Berlin announced in October that the Mitsubishi Combine had been expanded similarly "in closest cooperation" with the Tojo regime so that "in the opinion of well-informed business circles it may already be considered a semi-state enterprise." Other German-controlled radios reported at the time that the government had "taken over the Mitsubishi and Sumitomo concerns."

Decline in Stocks

Thus Premier Tojo has apparently consolidated his control of Japan's three biggest combines with the taking over of Mitsui. And specific news items, pieced together, reveal that companies producing rubber, rayon, silk, cotton, electric power, shipbuilding, machine tools, magnesium and duralumin have been forcibly bought out by the larger monopolies, taken over by the State, or put out of business altogether.

One result: a "conspicuous decline" in the price of stocks in the mining, machine tool and chemical industries in the last month.

Even landowners are being squeezed by the state. According to Tokyo, they will no longer be permitted to "monopolize the profits," but will have to bear more of the expense in improving the land and increasing food production. As for the consumer, to combat the inflationary trend he is to meet a "savings goal" of 27,000,000,000 yen in the coming year, or 4,000,000,000 more than this year.

A new tax of 20 per cent in the form of compulsory savings has been placed on all luxuries and amusements. This was over and above the 25 to 35 per cent tax collected on all amusements this year.

This Japanese radio still complains of a surplus of purchasing power, although the savings campaign this year supposedly took 23,000,000,000 of the estimated 45,000,000,000 yen national income. The shortage of consumer goods is also underlined by warnings to the populace that "in a war like the one we are engaged in at present, clothing materials are essential military supplies." The Japanese are told "to utilize those clothes and materials you have stored away in your closets."

All of which contributed to the gloomy note on Dec. 8, the second anniversary of Imperial Rescript (Pearl Harbor) Day. Unlike last year, there was little fanfare; it was not even a holiday in Japan, although colorful ceremonies were held in some of the occupied countries.

More attention was paid on Dec. 11, the anniversary of the Tripartite Pact signed in Berlin on the day Germany declared war against us. As if to answer criticism, the Japanese propagandists played up Mussolini's puppet state as Japan's faithful ally, and subsequently 2,000 Italian prisoners in the Far East were set free to back up this line.

Associated Press; Associated Press from United States Navy; Official United States Navy

Seabee Construction Workers on the Job in Many a Clime

Upper: A Seabee bulldozer levels the final section of a two-mile spur road in the Aleutians. Left center: Seabees rush construction on Adak. Snow is the order of the day as they check plans for a warehouse at the Dutch Harbor base. Right center: Seabees constructing and welding a wire-mesh road on the sand at Bradford, one of the two Naval Construction Training Centers. Lower left: Warmly dressed Seabees survey new road on Adak. Lower right: Seabees construct a shop roof from old gasoline drums.

Newest Branch of Navy Wins Its Spurs Quickly

Two-year-old organization of construction engineers established after experiences of Wake, Guam, and Philippines where civilian workers had no weapons—Newest unit ready to defend bases it builds.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The Navy's Seabees, two years old today, daily justify those words emblazoned on their banners, "We Do the Difficult Immediately. The Impossible Takes a Little Longer."

This newest branch of the Navy, 262,000 strong, was established as a result of the tragic experiences at Wake, Guam, and the Philippines. There civilian construction workers under contract to the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks were relatively helpless when surprised by the Japanese. They had no weapons and, being in civilian dress, were, if captured, considered guerrillas and liable to be shot. Something had to be done.

The credit for solving this problem of how the Navy should build, maintain, and defend advanced bases in wartime goes to Capt. John R. Perry, Civil Engineers Corps, United States Navy, who received the Legion of Merit for launching the Seabees plan. Approved by Rear Admiral Ben Morrell, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, the first experimental construction company of Seabees, was organized in October, 1941, with 99 men. But it was not made official until Dec. 28, 1941, and the popular name Seabees, the colloquial form of the abbreviation C. B. which stands for construction battalions, was not adopted officially until March 17, 1942.

Construction Battalions

The Seabees then are construction battalions. They build advance bases, maintain them, and—contrary to the prewar system—are trained and ready to defend them. They are present wherever one finds American forces.

One of their first jobs was to nail down the United States supply line to Australia. Fuel bases had to be built from scratch, defenses constructed so that the Japanese could be repulsed whether they attacked by sea or air. Without these Seabee-built bases, convoys of troops and supplies never could have reached Australia, which (it is hard to believe now) was in real danger a year and a half ago.

Their usefulness forced their expansion. From 99 they grew to 3,000, then, by ever-increasing quotas to 6,000, 20,000, 60,000, 100,000, and finally 262,000—the present quota. It is an all-male outfit. No Wave has yet crashed the membership list of this youngest Navy outfit.

Recruiting Halted Oct. 31

Today it is no longer possible to join the Seabees. Recruiting stopped Oct. 31. Approximately 115,000 Seabees are overseas now. Another 79,000 are at advance-base depots ready to shove off. The remaining 68,000 are getting basic training in the United States.

There are 59 different building trades represented in the Seabees, and each of the 197 Seabees construction battalions includes men from these various trades. Each is a self-contained unit. Each one can undertake any kind of base building job assigned it. There are blacksmiths, bulldozer operators, carpenters, concrete workers, crane operators, gas and diesel-engine operators, plumbers, electricians, truck drivers, welders, bakers, barbers, chauffeurs—to mention just a few—in each battalion.

Special Battalions

A construction battalion whose total strength is 1,081 enlisted men and 33 officers consists of a headquarters company and four construction companies. The headquarters company contains the overhead personnel—bakers, barbers, storekeepers, mail clerks, etc.

There are also what are called special battalions. They are as their name implies—specialized groups. For example, a special battalion of stevedores which moved into one Pacific port cleaned up a very dangerous bottleneck. Sixty-six ships lay at anchor—a target for Japanese planes—because of inadequate unloading facilities. This particular battalion cleaned up that situation so that today cargoes are being discharged as fast as they arrive.

Then there is a third type of Seabee division, the Maintenance Unit. Composed of 275 men and officers, these units maintain the bases the construction battalions establish. They repair bombed buildings, keep airfields in condition, unload cargoes.

The Seabees, taught to fight as well as to build, are today in the thick of practically every amphibious attack staged by the Navy and Marines. Sometimes they move in right after the Marines have landed, but more frequently they move in with the Marines, and there have been instances when they have beaten the Marines to the shore.

For example, in the African landing, at Salerno, in the Aleutians, and on the beaches of South Pacific islands, the Seabees reached the beach with the initial outfits. At Tarawa, they had the airfield there in commission with aviators taking off four days after the initial attack.

First at Salerno

At Salerno, they reached the beach first, and 49 of the special unit of about 300 received Purple Hearts for that action. At Guadalcanal, Seabees, despite relentless air attacks, patched up the airfield which the Marines had seized and have kept it in operation.

One unit of Seabees attached to the aircraft carrier Enterprise did repair work not only en route to battle and back but even while the fight was on.

Seabees unload ships, build wharves, storage facilities, roads, airfields, barracks, hangars, machine shops, dams. They install telephone and electric systems. They are jacks of all trades and masters of all as well.

Air Strip in Solomons

A Seabee battalion in the Solomons established something of a record in airfield construction. Bulldozing their way through an almost impenetrable jungle, they built in 13 days, despite 16½ inches of rain, a 3,000-foot coral-topped air strip.

At a landing at Treasury Island in the Solomons, one Seabee charging down the ramp of an LST boat in a bulldozer withthe blade raised raced across the beach and onto a Japanese machine-gun nest. That was the last seen of the nest or its occupants.

The Seabees, Navy counterpart of the Army's Engineers, have been praised by top-ranking officials in all the services. "They are the find of this war," says Maj. Gen. H. M. Smith of the Marine Corps on duty in Alaska. "Their ingenuity and speed of work have been, indeed, remarkable," says Maj. Gen. R. J. Mitchell, Commanding General of the First Marine air wing. "They continue to distinguish themselves wherever they may be found," said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. "The Navy will remember this war by its Seabees," said Vice-Admiral W. L. Calhoun, Commander of the Pacific Service Force.

Strong words of praise, but well earned by the record.

Amphibious Needs in Pacific Supplied

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 28—"Today in the Pacific we have enough of everything we need. All we have to do is to get it there and get in," declares Maj. Gen. Holland McTyeire Smith. The General commanded the Marine landing operations at Makin and Tarawa in the Gilberts, last month.

He has just been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in the training of amphibious units. Assisted by a staff of Marine officers, he has built these forces from scratch in four years.

In a recent interview here he told how, since 1939, he and his staff have trained thousands of soldiers and Marines who later made landings on the shores of Guadalcanal, North Africa, Sicily, Attu, Kiska, Bougainville, Tarawa, and Makin.

"Such a special force has never been trained so fast," said General Smith. "When I took over the amphibious program in 1939 with what was then the First Marine Brigade, we had two battalions of infantry, one engineer company, one communication outfit, and five baby tanks. For amphibious ships, we had two old navy tank lighters which frequently ran on one engine each."

Practiced in Puerto Rico

The First Marine Brigade expanded successively into the Fifth Marine Regiment and the First Marine Division. The regiment trained at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and practiced amphibious landings at the eastern end of Puerto Rico. An aviation group was assigned to it in the winter of 1940-41. And in the spring of 1941, the Marines acquired their New River, North Carolina, reservation.

From that time General Smith and his faculty have been training army as well as marine fighters. They are now stationed in the Central Pacific.

Although the Marines have been doing "amphibious jobs for 150 years, they have always been small affairs, and the men of World War II, from Guadalcanal to New Britain have had to learn, experience, and experiment with amphibious warfare on a scale never before attempted.

It is taken for granted that hundreds and perhaps thousands of ships may take part in an amphibious landing nowadays. And the technique of these operations has been revolutionized by new uses of sea and air power. War's urgency has accelerated the revolution.

To prepare himself to fight in one of these sea-to-shore battles, said General Smith, the infantryman must learn how to live aboard a jammed, badly ventilated ship; how to stow himself and his gear in a small boat; how to load ship so that the most urgently needed equipment will be readily available; how to go over the side down cargo nets into landing boats, a tricky descent which can be quite alarming the first time you try it.

Improvements Secret

He must learn how to get himself ashore — under fire and through deep water if necessary.

Once on the beach, the infantry reverts to traditional and more familiar methods of fighting, though often on a small scale.

The techniques of amphibious warfare are constantly being improved, but most of these improvements are secret. Among those which General Smith said could be mentioned are better landing boats, tank lighters, and amphibious "alligators"; the development of naval gunfire; co-ordination of naval gunfire and plane bombing and strafing with ground operations; reductions in the weight of rations; development of light and heavy tanks and of the mighty bulldozer — the humble hero of amphibious fighting.

Heavier Naval Gunfire

About losses at Tarawa and their significance for future campaigns, General Smith said: "Fortified atolls like Tarawa are different from islands like Guadalcanal. We had no more casualties at Tarawa than at Guadalcnal. But we suffered them in a shorter time because, in attacking a fortified atoll, most of your movement is in the water. If we can get sufficient troops onto the beach, we can take it. Naturally, an island that has been fortified for 15 months is not as tough as one which has been fortified for 15 years."

The answer, General Smith believes, is going to be more and heavier naval gunfire, more and heavier bombing. These preliminaries cannot do the final job. They are no guarantee against heavy casualties. But, if heavy enough, they can temporarily stun the enemy sufficiently to assist Allied troops in making their landings. Competent observers at Tarawa have expressed the opinion that without the unprecedented naval shellfire and plane bombing which preceded the landings, the Marines would never have reached shore at all.

Submarine Honored For Striking Record

By the Associated Press

Aboard the Submarine Gudgeon at Pearl Harbor, Dec. 28

Officers and men of the Submarine Gudgeon were awarded the Presidential Unit citation for their remarkable record of war patrols in hazardous, enemy-controlled waters.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz presented the citation, highest award possible for any ship.

The Gudgeon has written a sensational record—a story of ship sinkings and damagings so large the Navy is keeping the figures secret; a story of surviving depth charging, aerial bombings and even surface gunfire.

When the Navy eventually lifts the veil surroundings the exploits of the Gudgeon, one of the war's most astounding stories will be released.

Trousers Tuck-In Allowed By New Army Combat Boots

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The War Department disclosed today the Quartermaster Corps has developed a new 10-inch leather combat boot to replace the shoe-and-legging combination worn by ground forces and the boots worn by parachute troops.

Norse Prepare To Take Over When Nazis Go

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 28 (ONA)—Hundreds of Norwegians are being shaped on Swedish ground into a quasi-military force to return to police Norway when the Germans go.

At Gottroera, in northeast Uppsala Province, 700 or 800 young Norwegians have just completed a three-month training course. A new course begins at the camp Jan. 3.

When the entire training program is completed, 10,000 or more young Norwegians will constitute a well-trained, physically toughened organization, skilled in the use of firearms and prepared for duties in wartorn and reconstructed areas.

In recent weeks, many barracks have been rushed to completion at Gottroera, at another large camp and at several smaller camps in other Swedish districts, accommodating more than 10,000 personnel.

During last January, February, and March, about 8,000 Norwegian refugees enrolled for training in Free Norway's police forces in Sweden. They are gradually being assigned.

At Gottroera, Old Johannesberg Castle serves as an administration center; then there are a number of barracks for recruits and special instruction buildings. All expenses for maintenance and operation of the camps are paid by the Royal Norwegian Government in exile.

Near Stockholm, a special police officers' and examiners' school was started several months ago, directed by Swedish and Norwegian experts. A third contingent of trainees will report there the first week in January. Some of them will be law students who escaped from Oslo during the recent Gestapo raids on the university.

The Norwegian police camps are not under the control of the Swedish Minister of Defense, but of Home Secretary Gustav Möller, who besides being Minister of Health and Labor, is supreme chief of all Swedish police. Sweden's leading criminologist, Dr. Harry Söderman, is working with state police and military police in training the Norwegians.

Nova Scotia Steel Workers Slated to Stay From Jobs

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 28 (AP)—Between 20,000 and 25,000 union members are scheduled to remain away from work today in protest against a partial shutdown of the steel plant at Trenton, Nova Scotia.

The stoppage was called by an inter-union committee and is expected to include these groups:

United Mine Workers of America, 12,000 men; Sydney Steelworkers, 4,000; Halifax and Dartmouth Shipyard workers, 3,000; Trenton Steel workers, 2,500; Pictou Shipyard workers, 2,000.

In addition, various smaller groups might bring the total up to 25,000.

[At Sydney, it was learned the management of Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation's big plant there is stretching its normal Christmas Day holiday to Wednesday because of the work holiday.]

The U. M. W. district convention, guiding body of the largest labor group in the province, has indorsed the "holiday."

Leading up to the calling of the stoppage was the recent closing of the rolling mills and the nut and bolt department of the Trenton Steel plant, operated by a subsidiary of the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation.

About 1,000 men were displaced in the closing, but a large number of these subsequently were reemployed in other plant departments or elsewhere in the Trenton area.

The Nova Scotia Government has begun an investigation into the closing under the Public Inquiries Act. Justice W. F. Carroll of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court is the Commissioner.

Public Found Reading Less But Demand Is for Quality

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Patrons of the nation's public libraries, the American Library Association said today, are not reading as much in wartime as before Pearl Harbor, but the quality of what they read is improving.

The Association said its annual year-end survey of reading interests among users of public libraries shows an almost universal drop in reading.

Light novels and nonfiction, read purely for entertainment, have lost their popularity, the Association reported, but practical reading, although decreased in volume, has intensified. Also, there is a greater popular interest in world activities, not only in war news but in international politics.

The trend is toward serious reading, for a nation busy at war has found little time to devote to light reading, the Association said many librarians explained.

The survey also disclosed that atlases received more usage in the last year than in 10 preceding years, and maps, especially with families of servicemen, are exceedingly popular.

There is no slump in use of libraries by children and young people, despite the over-all decrease in library use, the Association said. Teen-agers are reading everything they can find about the war. Aviation books are universal favorites.

Books about Japan, once in great demand, now are stagnant on library shelves in almost every community, and the sight of them in many children's libraries has roused violent resentment by the children, the Association reported. Two instances:

In Pittsfield, Mass., every book with Japanese pictures or title disappeared permanently, and in Toledo a volume of Japanese fairy tales was thrown on the floor and trampled by indignant 10-year-olds.

Dewar Made New Head Of Canadian Shipping Firm

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Munitions Department announced last night the appointment of C. L. Dewar of Montreal as President of Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., a Government-owned company. He succeeds H. R. Macmillan of Vancouver, whose resignation was announced recently.

Mr. Dewar's services have been lent by the Bell Telephone Company. He is an engineer.

Mr. Macmillan will remain a member of the Board.

Eyewitness of Cape Gloucester Attack

Continued from Page 1

sand beach, they found nothing but smoke-filled jungle debris. The Japanese garrison had retired inland, apparently to escape the terrific bombardment. Hardly a shot was fired on the beach and there were very few even minor casualties.

The invasion which has as its immediate objective the capture of the airdromes at Cape Gloucester and the reduction of the enemy garrison was actually the second landing on New Britain. But the earlier landing at Arawe 10 days ago virtually was eclipsed by the scope and portent of this newest assault.

In terms of the number of American troops employed and the size of the enemy force under immediate attack this operation is comparable to the landings on Bougainville.

Under command of Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus, Marines already are pushing up the wide coastal road which leads to the main enemy concentration at Gloucester Point. Now strategically cut off from Rabaul, these Japanese troops are expected to put up an intense defense even though already outnumbered.

Unlike the usual brand of amphibious invasions in the South Pacific, no element of surprise was expected or even intended. There were many opportunities for the Japanese to spot the sleek convoy of high-speed warships which steamed all Christmas Day toward its objective, at times passing within sight of enemy land positions.

Audacious Attack

The convoy, shunning the dangerous lanes of early dawn, was clearly visible in the bright morning sunrise as it approached the enemy coastline, filed through a narrow opening in the coastal reefs and moved boldly into Borgen Bay.

"It was a drive through the center which succeeded only through its sheer audacity and overwhelming power" was the comment made by Rear Admiral Daniel Barbey, commander of the Amphibian force.

The first assault wave which carried this correspondent to shore was a few hundred yards from the beach when the warship bombardment reached its height.

Straight ahead of us, behind a fringe of jungle trees which lines the beach, jutted Target Hill which already has been made famous as the target of a large portion of nearly 3,000 tons of bombs dropped in this area during the past 25 days. As one of the primary objectives for the Marine invaders it was more familiarly known as "Hill 450."

Shells Bracket Hill

We could see the tracers of naval shell salvos over our heads bracketing the hill in a ring of black bursts. While black smoke began to hide the hill from view, fresh bursts of white smoke suddenly blossomed against the contrasting background, slowly spreading over the entire beachhead area. This was a smoke screen which was designed to cloak approaching invasion craft and hide vessels in the bay from possible enemy shore guns.

In the midst of this holocaust of exploding shells, scores of high-flying Liberators took up the bombardment, dropping patterns of high-explosive bombs which burst in a long line along the beach.

Tree-hopping Mitchells and Boston bombers, their batteries of machine guns spitting a continuous lane of tracer bullets into the beach, arrived at the precise moment the heavy bombers finished their pounding.

Circling out over the bay, they returned again and again to strafe and bomb. The combined naval and air attack lasted nearly an hour—much longer than the usual softening-up process due to the necessity of covering the daylight entrance of a long procession of transports through the reefs at the mouth of the wide bay.

Bombs still were exploding with a deafening roar when a Navy coxswain waved the final flags and the small landing-boat fleet began moving toward the beach. By this time a pall of black smoke lay along the entire coast extending out into the bay for more than a mile. It was so thick it was almost impossible to see other landing boats close on either side.

Marines on Beach

Marines with fixed bayonets crouched below the gunwales. As the boats shot in over the top of the rolling surf and waves broke over the sterns they rushed out over lowered ramps.

To our right, the heavy surf caught a couple of landing boats, lifting them high and dry onto the beach.

The emptied boats pulled away quickly to make way for a second wave which followed close behind, each hoisting a small standard in the stern in order to facilitate identification in the dense smoke clouds which might cover possible escaping enemy barges.

Moving back out into the bay, we passed a procession of large beaching transports, and further out massive LST cargo lighters which were moving in to disgorge heavy artillery, trucks, and jeeps.

The entire operation had been calm and deliberate, with a minimum of excitement, although the first wave of assault troops had not known there would be no fighting on the beach.

Enemy Air Attack

Troop transports by now had moved back beyond the reef where there would be more room to maneuver in case of an air attack.

The first wave of expected enemy bombers was reported to be nearing the invasion fleet about an hour after the landing. American fighter aircraft which were patroling the skies over our heads moved off to intercept them. Perhaps considering the task too big for them, the enemy planes shifted their attack across New Britain to Arawe on the opposite coast.

Later in the day, a large force of dive bombers and fighters—presumable from Rabaul—made the first big attack. They sank a small escort craft and scored near misses, causing slight damage to others. This was small compensation for the cost of the attack to the enemy force which returned to its base with 61 aircraft missing—most of them shot down by our fighters.

As the invasion force finally began the passage back to its home port, we could see Mitchell bombers, silhouetted against the green slopes of smoking Talawe Volcano in the background, still making low-level runs over the air strips of Gloucester Point. Between the ships and the beach lay the wreck of a Japanese destroyer which had been sunk on the reef by American bombers several weeks before. Here was a symbol of the complete isolation of Cape Gloucester, which now was under direct land attack and already was a neutralized link in the former enemy defense chain.

Fast-Diving Navy Eagle

Associated Press

Helldiver, New Speed Dive Bomber of United States Navy

The United States Navy said Dec. 27 that its new Helldiver dive bomber has made a successful debut in a destructive attack against the Japanese at Rabaul, New Britain. The craft, shown above, is designed to carry a greater bomb load faster and farther than any similar aircraft type.

Navy Introduces Dive Bomber As Fast as Its Fighter Escort

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The newest teammate of carrier-based crews, the Helldiver, was introduced today with an official tip that it "gives the Navy the speed and reach it has been seeking for the dive bomber."

An old name but a new warplane, the Helldiver was described by the Navy as "fast enough to keep up with its speedy new fighter escorts, the Hellcat and Corsair."

Public discussion of the new dive bomber had been withheld until it saw battle action, although it was no secret that the plane was "in the works." The prototype built by Curtiss-Wright Corporation's airplane division flew in November, 1940, and the first production ship was in the air in June, 1942. But meanwhile there have been 889 major changes and thousands of minor adjustments in the Helldiver design.

As a result, the plane that is battering the Japanese today is the latest that engineers have to offer in every detail. Its official designation is the SB2C.

Performance and striking power still are secrets, but design information released by the Navy makes clear the great advances made in the ship.

The diving-flap mechanism operates three times as fast as on the original model, an important item in combat flying. The flaps are split—that is, four flaps on each wing instead of two—to increase braking control in power dives. Flaps slow down the plane to make it easier for the pilot to aim at his target.

The wings fold—something new in dive bombers, which must be built for tremendous stresses—so snugly that two planes can be loaded on one elevator, thus cutting almost in half the time for getting a squadron to the flight deck.

Wing-tip slats, another new item, work in connection with the landing gear to provide the extra lateral stability needed in carrier operations. The slats protrude from the leading edge of the wing and give an added firmness against wind effects.

Bombs are completely enclosed in the fuselage, something unique in dive-bomber design, making for greater speed and better handling. In addition, the bomb bay accommodates two bombs instead of one, another dive-bomber first.

There is a folding turtleback behind the radioman-gunner's seat to increase visibility and firing field for the swivel guns.

The plane is powered by a Wright Cyclone engine of undisclosed horsepower.

Reporters were permitted to see the Helldiver perform recently at the huge Columbus, Ohio, plant where planes roll forward in four production lines. There was general satisfaction with its speed, maneuverability and appearance.

Capt. J. W. C. Brand, Inspector of Naval Aircraft at the Curtiss-Wright plant, said that the Helldiver could take off and land "on anything we've got," including the little aircraft-carrier escorts, although it has the highest wing-load factor of any carrier-based plane. Wing load is the weight of the plane divided by the surface area of the wings.

Rating the Helldiver with the Hellcat and the Corsair represented the strongest endorsement from the Navy, for both fighters have built up tremendous records in the few months they have been in service.

Tedder to Aid Eisenhower In Invasion Plan

Continued from Page 1

share of the grand assault has been assigned to Allied air forces and that co-ordination of land and air troops is to be more tightly knit than ever before.

At the same time, it was announced that Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, a veteran of Britain's ill-fated Norwegian campaign in 1940, a seasoned mountain fighter and the man who trained most of the British troops who will take part in the invasion, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East at Cairo.

The lineup for the encircling assault in the west or north and the south was thus virtually complete a few hours after General Eisenhower at his headquarters in Algiers had predicted Allied victory in Europe in 1944.

Much of the same winning team of the Mediterranean campaign will direct the big plunge from the west or north. It includes General Eisenhower as Commander in Chief; Sir Marshal Tedder, his former air chief in the Mediterranean, as his deputy commander; Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, as the chief of British land armies, and Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of Northwest African air forces, as the chief of all the American Strategic Air Forces that will hammer at Germany from both the west and south.

Wilson and Alexander

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, former British Middle East Commander at Cairo, will be in charge of the Mediterranean theater. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, General Eisenhower's former deputy commander, will direct Allied armies in Italy under General Wilson, while General Paget will have charge of Allied forces in the Middle East under General Wilson.

Sir Arthur is well known among his men for unannounced and unceremonious arrivals.

When he visited squadrons at African airfields Sir Arthur usually removed his coat, rolled up his sleeves, sat on the ground with the men around him and suggested: "Now ask me questions."

They always did.

Once while driving along a desert coastal road with coat off and with no badges of rank showing, the Marshal stopped at a maintenance unit.

Unrecognized, he was kidded about the regulation black necktie he was wearing—unusual for a desert camp.

"Oh, I'm a headquarters bloke," Air Marshall Tedder responded.

The son of the late Sir A. J. Tedder, he was a pilot in World War I and his life since then has been bound up in aviation.

Sir Arthur's hobby is sketching. Some of his prized sketches show Mr. Winston Churchill at the controls of a plane during the Prime Minister's visit to the Middle East.

Men in Foxholes Get Fresh News

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Divisional newspapers, based on short wave radio reports from the United States, enable American infantrymen to read the latest news while lying in their foxholes, the War Department said today.

Each fifth Army division has its only daily newspaper, Corp. Robert Henderson, of Saint Francis, Maine, explained.

"Our radio signalmen hear news direct from short wave stations in the United States, and that news is printed that day in our division's paper a few miles behind the lines. As soon as it is mimeographed it is rushed to the soldiers in the front lines."

Army Operates U. S. Railways; Steel Workers Return to Mills

Continued from Page 1

declared, for the duration of the Army's control. This included awards of wage increases to two rail brotherhoods, the Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers, under the President's arbitration.

Arnold Quoted

Secretary Stimson quoted from a letter written by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, declaring that each day's interruption of railroad traffic from strikes would be the equivalent of the loss of a day's production of about 300 airplanes, which never could be made up.

At the same time, in the parallel steel crisis, Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, United Steel Workers, ordered his workers to remain at their jobs, while simultaneously the National War Labor Board last night reversed a previous vote and adopted a retroactive pay provision which is temporarily acceptable as a basis of negotiation for the 135,000 or more workers who quit jobs when their contracts expired.

Thus, although the events of the double labor crisis boiled up into a more dramatic industrial crisis than at any time since the war started, not excepting the long-protracted contest with John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, the possibility that the whole situation would be got out of the way in a relatively brief period of time and without any actual stoppage on the railways was still evident here.

Quick Action

Mr. Roosevelt acted much more expeditiously in the rail crisis than he has in any previous labor threat since the war began, and undoubtedly took the disputants by surprise when he ordered the Army to take over the lines. His action was signed at the White House at 6 p. m. last night, directing the Secretary of War to take "possession and control" of the carriers at 7 p. m., despite the fact that only an hour earlier, at 5 p. m., the spokesmen for the 15 nonoperating unions had notified him that they were canceling their strike notices set for Dec. 30.

The two facts causing him to take the action were that the 15 nonoperating unions, although calling off the strike, did not agree with the operators "upon the scope of the issues to be arbitrated by the President." In the second place, three of the five operating brotherhoods — the firemen, switchmen, and conductors—had refused to call off their strike order. Upon the three latter really fell the onus for the necessity of Government seizure of the railway lines in time of war. Two other brotherhoods, the Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen's unions, had agreed to call off their strike and accept presidential arbitration.

With the railways in the hands of the Army, a strike is believed averted. The President has repeatedly maintained that a strike against the Government is unlawful. He also has insisted that he could not permit even the threat of a railway strike at a time when the soldiers abroad depended upon the carriers to get their supplies and ammunition to them.

Documents From President

Accompanying the President's action last night there were three documents, one, a formal White House statement explaining the step; second, the text of the President's order to the Secretary of War commanding him to seize the railroads; and third, the text of the President's arbitration findings, simultaneously released, in the wage controversies of the Locomotive Engineers and Railway Trainmen, which they had agreed to have him arbitrate.

The covering White House statement simply reviewed the rail-strike-threat situation and included this statement from Mr. Roosevelt:

"Railroad strikes by three brotherhoods have been ordered for next Thursday. I cannot wait until the last moment to take action to see that the supplies to our fighting men are not interrupted. I am accordingly obliged to take over at once temporary possession and control of the railroads to insure their continued operation.

"The Government will expect every railroad man to continue at his post of duty. The major military offensives now planned must not be delayed by the interruption of vital transportation facilities. If any employees of the railroads now strike, they will be striking against the Government of the United States."

Power Defined

The Roosevelt order to Secretary Stimson defined the War Department's power and authority. It contained a preliminary clause stating that "the continuous operation of transportation service in the nation is necessary for the movement of troops, materials of war . . ." and also stated that it "is otherwise essential to the successful prosecution of the war."

As to the third text, the arbitration award, in the case of the engineer and trainmen brotherhoods, the President made the following grants:

1. Additional 5 cents an hour pay for work in excess of 40 hours (in addition to the 4 cents an hour previously awarded by a Presidential board to the operating unions).

2. A vacation with pay of one week a year, at basic hourly rate of employment.

The increased pay under the inclusive 9 cents in the first paragraph above is estimated to give the unions approximately $81,000,000 a year.

Seizure Temporary

President Roosevelt said the railway seizure was "temporary."

Designated to run the roads by Secretary Stimson were General Somervell, Commanding Army Service Forces, and Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, Chief of Transport. Martin W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was named as management adviser to them, and A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Alvanley Johnson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose two unions have split with the other three brotherhoods and settled their dispute over wages, were named labor consultants.

A feature of the situation was that when the rail seizure occurred unions representing 1,330,000 railway workers had canceled their strike orders, while the three holdout unions, though key figures, had only 125,000 members.

Wages and labor conditions as of 7 o'clock last night will be frozen until the railroads return to civilian management. General Somervell said this meant that President Roosevelt's arbitration award to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would take effect.

Apparently the three other operating brotherhoods—Conductors, Switchmen, and Firemen—and the 15 nonoperating unions numbering more than 1,000,000 members will be expected to work at the old wage scale, although this was not specifically announced.

As to the parallel steel situation, early reports coming to Washington from Pittsburgh, Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago indicated close-to-normal working conditions, following the Murray back-to-work order, sent out yesterday afternoon.

Any Settlement Retroactive

The National War Labor Board, which previously had voted 8 to 4 (with the labor and industry representatives outnumbering the four public members) not to agree to a retroactive feature of a new wage agreement, reversed itself, when the four labor members joined the four public members, while the four industry members still dissented. The net effect of the order was to continue the expiring contracts until new agreements are reached, with a provision that if wage agreements are negotiated, they will be made retroactive to the expiration of the old contracts.

The NWLB labor group previously had voted against the proposed retroactive formula on the ground that it was not broad enough in its terms. It was this rejection which really precipitated the steel walkouts.

The present solution is only temporary, and does not meet the workers' basic demands, which are for a 17-cents-an-hour wage increase.

Hull Dashes Bolivia's Hope Of Quick U. S. Recognition

Continued from Page 1

livian revolution had revived the idea of such united action.

Neither Bolivia nor Argentina received the Committee's recommendation, Argentina because it has neither militarily nor diplomatically broken with the Axis, Bolivia because, despite Secretary Hull's silence, recognition of that country's new government is at issue.

Bolivia's new Villarroel regime has both in La Paz and through its representative here in Washington repeated its pledge to observe Bolivia's anti-Axis obligations and reaffirmed its hemispheric obligations. But these bids for American recognition have not apparently met official skepticism as expressed by Mr. Hull last week that foreign or native Fascist elements had engineered or influenced the coup.

Danger of Two Camps

Some doubt has been expressed here as to whether the new Bolivian regime could weather a long period of nonrecognition, particularly by the United States, to which its economy is so closely tied.

Concern is also expressed over undue delay in recognition, since by quarantining Bolivia it is suggested that nation might be driven further into the Argentine camp. A Bolivia-Argentine axis in South America might then inspire nationalistic revolutionary movements in other countries, breaching the good neighbor policy of the last decade, and dividing Latin America into two armed camps.

If the speed with which the Ramirez Government was recognized in Argentina following its coup last spring had encouraged the Bolivian revolutionists it is clear today they were misled grievously.

The United States policy now apparently is to be one of studied misgivings regarding the legitimacy of any new Latin-American regime brought into existence through force. And to further delay future recognitions is Mr. Hull's decision to consult other countries prior to action.

Roads' Routine Little Changed

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The nation's railroads operated today under their first day of Government control just as they did yesterday, and it was doubtful that the public would see any physical evidence of a change.

Representatives of the Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference Committee expressed the opinion that Government operation would follow the pattern of the last seizure—26 years ago today—when regional offices were set up for supervisory purposes only.

These offices acted as liaison between the Government and the railroads. The railroads are expected to continue to operate under their present managements.

President Roosevelt's order indicated that present Government control would be temporary. The previous seizure lasted 26 months.

The 1917 seizure was described as a war measure aimed to meet an acute labor situation and difficulties of unified administration under the Railroad War Board.

So far as the average train rider is concerned, Government operation of the railroads under Presidential order won't mean a thing, an Army official said in Washington.

Tickets will be purchased in the regular way and punched and taken up by the regular conductors.

"Unless the traveler happens to notice a copy of the Presidential order, which probably will be posted in most stations, he won't know there has been any change except through reading the newspapers," the official said.

And, he added, the usual scramble for seats and the usual delays in schedules probably will continue.

Walkout Ending

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28 (AP)—A one-day walkout by more than 170,000 steel workers appeared ended today with the granting of their demands for possible retroactive pay from new contracts now being negotiated.

Reports from the scores of plants in nine states which were closed by the work stoppages showed most of the men were obeying orders telegraphed last night by Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America, to resume "uninterruptedly the production of steel."

Republic Steel Corporation, largest of 214 companies whose contracts with the union expired at midnight Christmas Eve, precipitating the crisis, estimated it would require "about 48 hours" for production to return to normal.

More than half of Pennsylvania's 40,000 idle went back. Others were to follow on the afternoon and evening shifts. Ohio reported big turnouts from its army of more than 80,000 idle.

Mr. and Mrs. Achieve New Dignity In Washington's Stiff Protocol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Formality introduced by the French into diplomatic usage is little by little disappearing now that England and the United States are taking a leading role in international relations.

Among the signs are these:

The Norwegian Ambassador and his wife now put themselves down on the State Department's diplomatic list as "Mr. and Mrs."

The Chinese Ambassador and his wife sent out Christmas cards signed simply Mr. and Mrs. Wei Tao-ming.

Society departments of the Washington papers report that diplomat's wives are more and more requesting that Mrs. be used in the newspapers instead of Madam or Senora.

The English form of address is not common yet, but the change over appears to be gaining headway.

American State Department protocol still calls for the use of "Madam" or "Senora" for the wife of a diplomat and even the sister of Vice-President Wallace, wife of the Swiss Minister is down in the latest diplomatic list as "Madame."

Rail Seizure Act

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 28

Here is the act under which President Roosevelt ordered seizure of the railroads (Title 10, Section 1361, U. S. Code, Act of Aug. 29, 1916):

"The President, in time of war, is empowered, through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material, and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable."

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Toddler Ready To Explore New World

This is the first of a series of six articles by Cathryn S. Keith, a Christian Science nurse specializing in the care of babies, which will deal with the training of children in their second year. The articles will appear on this page on consecutive Tuesdays.

Toddler Series: No. 1

By Cathryn S. Keith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The baby graduates from the Infant to the Toddler stage at about 15 months. This is a period of marked developmental interest. He is apt to be quite assertive in doing things for himself, and his little face beams with delight as he masters each new accomplishment.

The Toddler's schedule varies somewhat from the one adopted when he went on three meals a day. He may sleep later, so the morning nap is relegated to the past. Now that he engages in more active play, bath time is often changed to late afternoon. Training is begun, so the Toddler is toileted at regular intervals.

The following is a general outline of the Toddler's Day.

7:00 a. m. He generally awakens around this time, but will play happily in his crib until his mother goes to him.

7:30 a. m. Dressed in play clothes. The Toddler sometimes resists the act of dressing. This can usually be overcome by dressing him on the Toidey seat or on his mother's lap.

8:00 a. m. Breakfast, consisting of chopped fruit, cereal, toast, and milk.

8:30 a. m. Changed and toileted.

8:30 to 9:15 a. m. He returns to the nursery. In the house the Toddler is often unhappy in the narrow confines of the play pen, but will play cheerfully in his own room which has a gate across the door. Provide toy shelves or a toy box, so he may have the pleasure of selecting his own toys and of learning to replace them with your assistance. He should play alone about 45 minutes. When you hear signs of strenuous activity, recognize it as a sign of boredom and provide a change of scene.

9:15 a. m. Toileted.

9:30 a. m. Orange juice.

9:30 to 10:39 a. m. Out of doors in play pen. If the pen is placed where he may watch other children, traffic, etc., he will usually play contentedly in the pen. A large play yard about 20 x 40 feet is ideal and a worth-while investment for several years to come. One this size will hold the sand box, play equipment, and leave room for riding a kiddie-car or velocipede later on. In a play yard this size there is no sense of restriction and the child will play happily all morning with the need for only occasional supervision.

10:30 a. m. Toileted.

Photograph by Margaret Bent Patterson

The age of exploration and discovery reveals to the Toddler a world "so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."

10:30 to 11:30 a. m. Until his play is more diversified and he is able to concentrate for longer periods, the Toddler needs some change in activity mid-morning. If mother has marketing to do, he will enjoy a jaunt in his stroller.

11:30 a. m. Toileted.

11:30 to 12:00 m. Dinner consisting of chopped vegetables; meat, fish or egg; milk dessert; and milk.

12:30 to 2:30 or 3:00 p. m. The Toddler usually enjoys a nap in his crib for from two to three hours. Dress in pajamas, lower the dark shades, and make his room as much like night as possible.

3:00 p. m. Toileted and dressed. If he isn't drinking his quota of milk, he may have a cupful at this time with a cookie, or give fruit juice or water and a cracker. One of my little friends has a cookie surprise every afternoon. The cookie is concealed under several blocks in a small covered enamel pail. The pail is placed on the play pen floor, and he carefully removes the lid, then the blocks one by one. When he spies the cookie, his little face beams with delighted wonderment. Though this procedure has gone on for some time, it is still an entrancing game.

3:00 to 4:30 p. m. He will enjoy a ride in his stroller, but should be taken to the park or a friend's yard where he is set free for active play. If there is a near-by pond where he may feed the ducks, that will be the high light of the day.

4:30 p. m. Supervised play in the living room where he will enjoy listening to music, dancing, etc. The recorded nursery rhymes are delightful to children and an aid to vocabulary building.

5:00 p. m. Bath time. This is a favorite part of the day's schedule. He will love to play with water toys especially a cup or similar receptacle for pouring water over himself. Dress in pajamas and robe for supper.

5:30 p. m. Supper consisting of a main dish such as baked potato and coddled egg, creamed toast, chicken and vegetable farina, creamed vegetables, rice or noodles with tomato sauce, creamed soups, with zweiback, graham crackers and milk, etc.; gelatin or fruit; and milk.

6:00 p. m. The Toddler will like a quiet time on his mother's or daddy's lap before being tucked in for the night. He may enjoy turning the page of an object book and to hear the object words repeated several times or may just want to be cuddled and to engage in quiet baby games.

6:30 p. m. Toileted. Tuck into crib and repeat his prayers.

10:00 p. m. Toileted and changed.

Perhaps no period in childhood is gayer or freer than the Toddler stage. He is grateful for adult attention, but equally happy without it as he discovers new abilities within himself. He quickly forgets bumps if they are not made over and smiles shine through tears. He enjoys manipulatory toys, but finds a set of graduated tin cans or wooden mixing bowls as interesting as the most elaborate toy. The Toddler exemplifies the words of Robert Stevenson, . . .

"The world is so full of a number
of things,
I'm sure we should all be as
happy as kings."

Thelma Brackett Makes Library Serve as Center For Interest of the Entire Community

By Elizabeth Yates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thelma Brackett has been working with books and libraries since she graduated from college in 1919. Organization might define much of her work, but zest and enthusiasm and originality better describe it.

I had not seen her for a year and she had taken on new work since our last meeting, but when I met her in the Library of the University of New Hampshire at Durham she was, characteristically enough, engaged in setting up an exhibition.

"Come along," she said, as she pressed us all into helping her on the quiet of a Sunday before the library doors were to open. So we did—members of her staff, a devoted sister, one or two friends; and friends are very real to Thelma. (In fact, she says they are the only remarkable thing about her, and that her friends mean more to her than anything else.)

Souvenirs of Service

Durham has seen a great many of its men go off to far fronts—members of the faculty, graduates, undergraduates, residents. Letters go out from the village post office to places that up to a short time ago had been names on a map. Letters come into the post office and more than letters—bulky packages which the men send back to mothers and wives and sisters and friends, packages whose contents give a clue to the sender's whereabouts. Because these things that were constantly arriving were not only interesting but vastly instructive, the Librarian of the College Library (which serves the town as well) persuaded the local Woman's Club to gather them together for an exhibition.

"People may come to a library for other than books," Thelma Brackett explained, "but in doing so they begin to acquire the library habit and interest in books is bound to follow. Travel books first, perhaps, then books on living conditions in other lands, or the political ideals of other people—some wedge of interest will open the door to the realms of reading through which a library guides."

Distant Places Near

One exhibition had to come down and the new one go into its place, but as we worked in the otherwise-deserted building the far parts of the world seemed to come before our eyes. We hung beautifully embroidered Sicilian bedspreads besides gay Guatemalan ones, a child's kilt from Scotland near a llama wool blanket from Peru, a piece of bright Hawaiian silk beside some Icelandic weaving. On a table we placed a pair of Wedgwood candlesticks, a coconut from some Pacific island, a 16th Century pewter salver from England, a camphor wood box from Panama. In a case we laid ivory carvings from Greenland, a lamp that had given light in an Egyptian home 2,000 years ago, a piece of flowering coral, a wooden penguin from Honolulu—on and on, the lovely and the interesting that had journeyed to little Durham, each one with its own secret message, here for all to see.

Thelma Brackett received her training in library work in California and her first job was in the Fresno County Free Library. Two others followed before she came East to organize a library for the Newark, New Jersey, Museum. But along with the library work went that of helping the Museum staff set up exhibits in a new building into which it had just moved. Thelma worked hard, but had a rarely stimulating time, too. She says that John Cotton Dana, who was at the helm then, provided stimulus to his associates throughout his life. She has never sought an easy job nor has one ever come to her. She is a worker with true vision and all that she feels deeply she brings to her work. The essentiality of a library is her main concern, and her abiding desire is to see its foundations laid well.

After a few years, she answered a call to serve as State Librarian in Concord, New Hampshire, where she remained for ten years. Governor Winant was in office when she began her work in Concord and he shared her enthusiasm for the vitality of a library, giving her plans his full support. Her experience in California had shown her a library system functioning vigorously and serving the people well, no matter how remote they might be. Conditions were different in the East. New England people had always been book-minded since the horse-and-buggy days when they drove to the nearest library to secure the books they wanted, but the libraries—often supported privately—were some of them adequate and some of them not. Some towns would have three libraries and many a village would have none; and many librarians were untrained in the basic elements of library service.

Closely Knit System

Her dream is to see a system of regional libraries, sufficient to themselves but stemming back to the State Libraries for particular needs, under trained librarians supplying professional help and added resources to the outlying districts. A library, with wide facilities made possible through inter-library loans, must be able to reach every citizen or it is not fulfilling its prime function. The recent merger by the New Hampshire Legislature of State Library and Public Library Commission is a long step toward better library functioning.

Thelma Brackett is again busy in her work of organization for she has gone from the State Library to the Library of the University of New Hampshire and is happily engaged, with a well-trained corps of co-workers, in plans that will enable the students and research workers to find their library not only answering immediate needs but stimulating them to further exploration.

Crafts Her Hobby

Working with books and plotting to kindle in others her own enthusiasm for them may be the business side of Thelma Brackett's life, but there is another side that is quite as important—her interest in the crafts. This began some years ago when she first watched a potter at work, then so she might understand how it was done she began to work with clay herself. Watching a weaver once, she could not be content just to weave but had to go back to the beginning and see what thread was, so she learned how to card the wool as it was sheared, and to spin it into soft strong thread, then she was ready to weave. Her loom, but not more than her spinning wheel and carding tools, are real elements in her home, and she has many beautifully woven articles at hand, but many more have been given to friends!

Mussels Substitute in Role of Oysters

By Ella Shannon Bowles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This season sea mussels are understudying America's Number One shellfish; their salty tang is adding flavor to appetizers, stews, and scalloped dishes in which oysters formerly played star roles.

Wartime conditions account for the increasing popularity of mussels in this country. The oyster industry is especially dependent upon the manpower needed for harvesting and it has been sadly affected during the past months. The result is the marketing of fewer oysters. Mussels, on the contrary, are very easy to harvest, a condition that has brought about an accelerated interest in the bivalve molluscs, in their wedge-shaped purple shells, that are found at the tide-line along our eastern coast.

Although in the past, Americans haven't been over enthusiastic about sea mussels, Europeans have eaten them freely for years. Before the war, they were brought by tons into the famous Billingsgate Market in London, and French cooks have used them consistently for making numerous delectable dishes.

Mussels are coming to market in cans—at present 13 canneries on the eastern seaboard are processing them—and they also are sold "fresh." If purchased in the latter state, they should be cleaned carefully by thorough washing and by removing the black parts and "beards."

Below are recipes for two genuine French dishes made of sea mussels. They are particularly delicious for chafing dish suppers.

Mussels de Mer

24 mussels
2 tablespoons margarine
2 teaspoons chopped parsley
1 teaspoon chopped onion
1 cup fresh breadcrumbs
Salt and pepper to taste
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Chop mussels and cook for 2 minutes in just enough water to cover. Add margarine. When melted, add other ingredients. Cook mixture in chafing dish for 10 minutes. Serves 4.

Mussels With Poulette Sauce

3 tablespoons margarine
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup fish stock or hot water
1 quart mussels
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
4 peppercorns
2 teaspoons chopped parsley
1 egg yolk
Juice of 1 lemon

Melt margarine and quickly stir in flour. Add fish stock, mussels, and seasonings. Cook for 10 minutes, stirring gently all the time. Add beaten egg yolk and lemon juice and serve at once on hot toast. Serves 6.

An excellent substitute for the popular "Scalloped Oysters" is

Casserole of Mussels

1 quart mussels
½ cup water
1 tablespoon margarine
2 tablespoons chopped onion
1 teaspoon flour
Salt and pepper to taste
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup rolled cracker crumbs

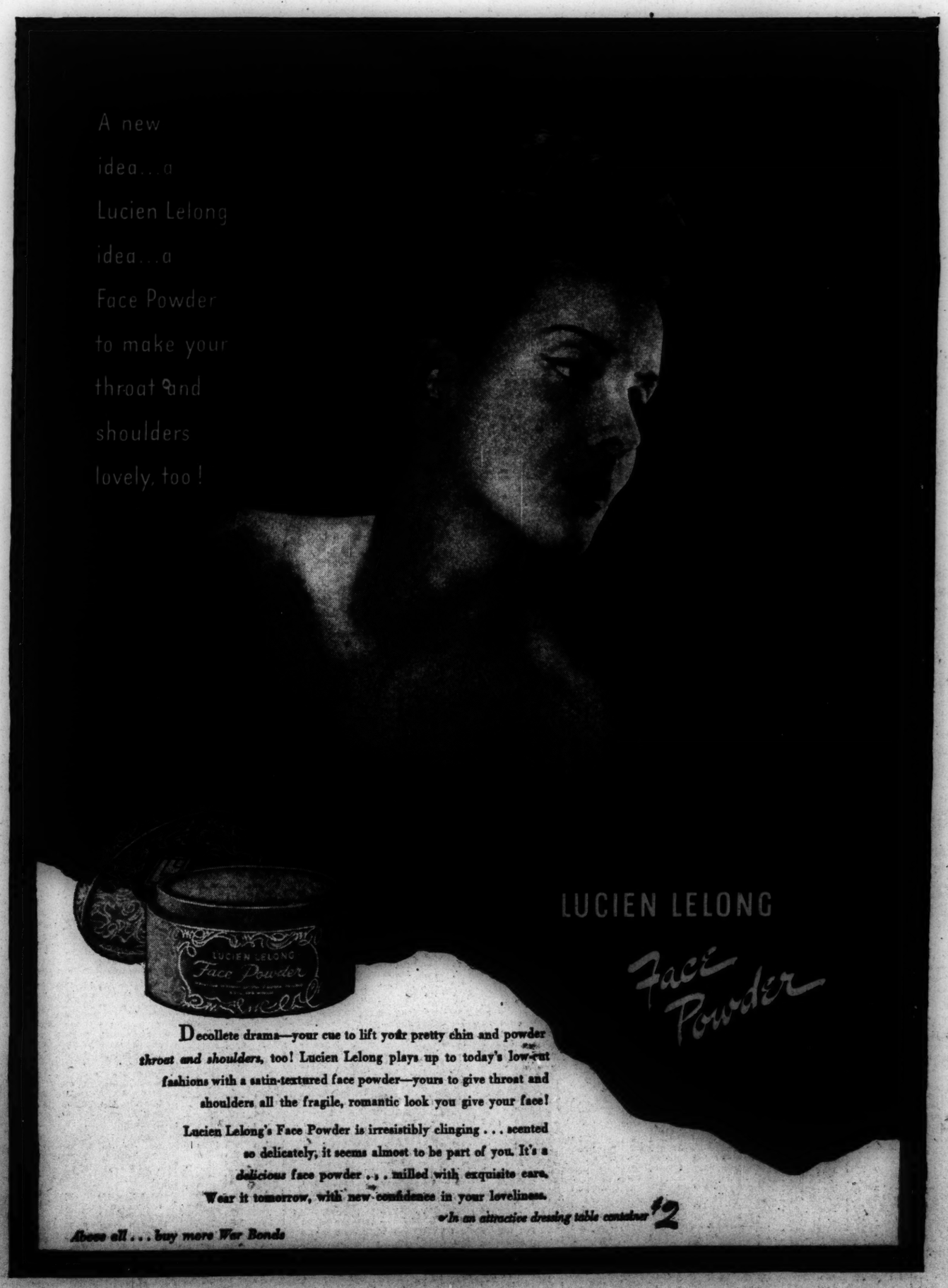
Cook mussels in water until edges curl (about 3 or 4 minutes). Put margarine in saucepan. Add onion and cook 4 minutes. Stir in flour. Add liquor from mussels. Cook 5 minutes. Add seasonings and lemon juice. Arrange alternate layers of mussels, the sauce, and rolled crumbs in casserole. Top with crumbs and bits of margarine or bacon. Bake until thoroughly heated and well browned. Serves 6.

Sandpaper a Shine Remover

Sandpapering and sponging are two of the treatments for shine on wool clothes found successful by clothing specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in their work on wartime clothing conservation. A smooth, shiny place on the seat of trousers or the back and sleeves of a coat can make the entire garment look worn, shabby and ready for discard, but cleaning and then gently roughing up the nap is often all that is necessary to extinguish that shine and give the garment a new lease on life.

Soil combined with wearing and matting of the wool fiber produces the shine. Sponging with cleaning fluid will remove much of the soil; sponging with water containing a few drops of ammonia or vinegar may help brighten the color. The nap may then be lifted by brisk brushing or even by fine sandpapering.

In making over an old navy blue coat that had been discarded because of worn looking patches and white flecks that showed through the yarn, the clothing specialists first washed the material, then brushed it lightly with dark blue dye. When dry they applied fine sandpaper to lift the nap. This put the cloth in such good shape that when made over, the coat looked new and the worn spots were not noticeable.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Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.80a	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
Acme Stl (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
Adams Exp (¼g)	16	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	8	41⅛	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Alb&Sus 7.45g	70	128½	128	128½	+ ½
Alleghany Corp	15	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	29	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅛
Alleghany pf xw	28	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
Alleghany pr pf	5	36½	35½	35⅝	—1⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	15	25⅛	24½	24½	— ½
Allen Indust (¾g)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	146¾	146	146	—1¾
Allied Kid (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Allied Mills (2g)	38	52	51½	51½	— ½
Allied Stores (1)	17	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	13	37⅜	37½	37½	
Alpha P Cem 1	5	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
Amal Leather	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Amerada Pet (2)	3	83½	82¾	82¾	— ¾
AmAgChem 1.20a	7	48½	48	48	— ⅜
Am Bank Note .55g	6	17½	16⅞	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Bosch	1	8	8	8	
Am Brake Sh 1.80g	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ½
Am Br S pf 5¼g	40	132	132	132	—1
Am Cable & Rad	22	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
Am Can (3)	7	85½	83¾	83¾	— ¾
Am Can pf (7)	140	171¾	171¾	171¾	— ⅜
Am Car & Fdy 4g	9	34½	34	34	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 1.40ag	1	67	67	67	— ¼
Am Ch&Cable (2)	7	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	150	109½	108¾	109¾	
Am Coal (3g)	80	29½	29½	29½	
Am Colortype 3g	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Am Cyanal Sug (1)	7	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
Am Crys S pf 6	40	100½	100½	100½	—1
Am Distill	13	114⅜	110	110	—6½
Am Distil stpd	10	48¼	44¼	44¼	—5⅞
Am Encaus Tiling	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am & For Power	25	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Am & FP 2 pf	24	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS (3)	3	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Am FP S7pf .5.07k	1	11½	11½	11½	—11½
Am Hide&Leath	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	4	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜	— ½
Am Ice	1	4½	4½	4½	
Am Ice pf 2½g	1	61	61	61	— ½
Am Internat (½g)	20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
Am Invest III 60	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Locomo.(½g)	46	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
Am Loco pf 7	6	80	79¾	79¾	—1⅛
Am M & Fdy .80	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Am Metal (1½g)	15	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
Am Metal pf 6	60	124	123½	124	+ ¼
Am News 1.80	0	33½	33½	33½	—1⅜
Am Pow & Light	23	4⅜	4.22	4¼	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	10	45¼	44¼	45¼	—1½
Am P & L $5 pf	13	41¾	40½	40½	—1½
Am Rad&St S .40g	62	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	25	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
Am R M pf4½g	680	60⅞	60⅛	60¼	— ¾
Am Safety Razor 1a	1	14	14	14	
Am Seating ½g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Am Ship Bld 3g	100	26	26	26	— ½
Am Smelt&R (2a)	27	36⅞	36	36	—1
Am Smelt pf A	10	150	150	150	— ¾
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅝
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	9	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
Am Stores (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	1	17	17	17	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	31	30¾	31	+ ½
Am Sug pf (7)	2	110	109	109	— ½
Am Sum Tob (2g)	1	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	155⅜	155	155	— ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	57	57	57	+ ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	9	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	40	138	137¾	138	
Am Viscose (2)	9	43⅞	43½	43½	— ¼
Am Water Works	26	6¼	6	6⅛	
Am Woolen	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (8k)	4	66⅜	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	17	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 2½g	51	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
Anacon W&C 1	350	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Andes Copper 1	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Armour III	27	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .55g	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Armstrong C 1.35g	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
Associates Invs1½	2	37⅛	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
Assd OG 1pf 6	110	90	90	90	+ ½
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	84½	84	84½	— ¼
Atch T & SF (6)	21	54½	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Atl Coast Line (3g)	48	25⅜	24¾	24¾	—1¼
Atl G&W ind (3g)	1	28¼	28⅛	28½	— ¼
Atl Refining (1g)	14	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (½g)	12	11¼	11	11	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	
Atlas Pow 3½a	140	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
Atlas Tack 1.15g	2	14	14	14	
Aust Nor A3½pk	50	71	70	70	— ¼
Aviation Corp .20g	48	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Bald Loc ct 1½g	35	20	19½	19½	— ½
Balt & Ohio	28	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	9	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ½
Barber Asphalt	6	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Barker Bros (3½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60a	4	17	16⅛	16¾	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks (4)	7	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	26	2 ½	25½	— ¾
Beech Aircraft 1g	16	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¾
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)	12	11¼	10¾	11	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat (3)	6	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
Benef Ind Ln 1.35g	3	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34⅝	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	8	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	25	56	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	115½	115¼	115½	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	6	40	38½	38½	—1
Black&Decker 1.60	2	16⅛	16	16	
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Bliss & Laugh 1½g	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Bloomingd .85a	50	15¼	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	46	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	3	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ¾
Bon Ami A 4	10	89	89	89	—1
Bon Ami B 2½	100	46¼	45½	45½	—1½
Bond Stores (2g)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
Borden Co (1½g)	3	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
Boston & Maine	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Braniff Airways .60	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br (1)	14	9	8¾	8⅞	
Briggs Mfg (2)	16	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
Bristol Myers 1.90g	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Bklyn & Qu Trans	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn-Man Transit	131	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	3	15	14½	14½	— ½
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
Budd Mfg	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Budd Mfg pf	70	97	97	97	— ½
Budd Mfg 5Sof	50	47¾	47½	47¾	
Budd Wheel (½g)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Buffalo Forge (2g)	4	16¾	16½	16½	
Bullard Co 2½g	6	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
Bulova Watch (2)	3	33⅛	33	33	
Burling Mills 1.90a	4	28⅜	28¼	29¼	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	8	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
Bush Termin'l .20a	7	3⅜	3½	3½	— ¼
Bush T B pf 3k	150	38¼	38	38	— ½
Butler Bros .60	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Butte Cop & Z 1½g	1	3	3	3	
Byers (AM) Co	2	13½	13	13	
Byers (AM) pf7	20	68	67½	68	+1
Byron Jackson 1¼g	3	21¼	21	21	+ ½
Calif Pack (1¼g)	19	24½	24	24	— ½
Callahan Zinc Lead	16	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Calumet&Hec .85g	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Campbell Wy 1¼g	8	15¼	15⅛	15½	— ⅜
Can Dry G Ale .70g	9	25½	25	25	— ¼
Canadian Pacific	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Can Sou Ry 3	70	33	33	33	+ ½
Capitol Adm A	4	7	7	7	
Carc C & O (6)	250	68¼	95½	68¼	+ ⅜
Carpenter Stl 2½g	1	28½	28½	28½	+1½
Carriers & Gen 1¼g	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Case (JI) (new)	22	38¼	36⅝	36⅝	—1½
Case (JI) pf (7)	11	145	145	145	—2
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	45	45	45	— ¼
Celanese Corp (2)	17	36⅜	36	36	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	30	112	112	112	
Celotex Corp (½)	101	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1	40	17	17	17	
Cent Foundry .10a	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent I L pf 4½g	33	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	5	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Cent V Sug (1g)	9	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ¼
Century Rib Mi	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	8	35	35½	35½	— ¾
Certain-teed Prod	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	380	59¾	59¾	59½	— ½
Champ P & F (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Checker Cab	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	44⅜	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅜
Chi & E Ill (½g)	13	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Chi Gt West	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Chi Gt W pf 3½k	4	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Ord .60g	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 650,970
1943 volume to date 274,690,155
1942 volume to date 120,862,832

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	49.5	Prev. day	49.6
Month ago	47.2	Year ago	41.1
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	4	16⅛	16¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
Childs Co	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp (3)	18	81	80¼	80¼	— ¾
Cities Ice & F 1.20	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
City'l&F pf 6½	30	103½	103½	103½	
City Invest	170	61	60	60	— ¼
City Stores	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
Clark Equip (3g)	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Clev E Ill pf4½	20	114	114	114	— ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	16	34⅜	33½	33½	—1½
Cluett Peabody (2)	3	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	
Coca-Cola (3a)	6	113⅜	112	112	—1¾
Coca-Cola A 3	300	62	61	61	—1¼
ColgatePalmP ½a	13	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
Collins & Aik	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	50	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
Col B'cast A 1.80g	9	5½	24½	24½	— ¾
Col B'cast B 1.80g	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Colum G&E .10g	98	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 5	5	76⅜	76	76	
Col G&E 5pf5	20	70	70	70	—1⅜
Colum Pict (½g)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
Colum Pict pf2¾	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
Colum'Carbon (4)	2	89	89	89	—1
Coml Credit (3)	21	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ½
Coml Invest Tr (3)	11	42½	41¾	41¾	— ¾
Com Solvents .60g	26	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
Com'with & South	56	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & Sou pf 4¾k	9	60½	80	80	— ⅛
Com'with Ed 1.40	28	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	22⅜	22	22	
Consol Cigar (2g)	3	21	20½	21	— ¾
Cons Cop M .20g	35	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	35	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	103½	102⅞	103½	+ ½
Consol Film Ind	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film In pf 1k	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Con Nat Gas	51	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	12½	12½	12½	
Cons Vultee 1½g	27	11¾	11¼	11⅝	— ¼
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	17	16¾	16⅞	—1⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	47½	46¾	46¾	— ¾
Consm P pf 4½	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	+1
Container Co 1¼g	5	19¾	19½	19⅝	
Cont Baking ½g	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Cont Can 1	10	33¼	33	33	— ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	46¾	46⅛	46¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors .60	69	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	23	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
Cont Steel (2g)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Copperweld Stl .80	18	11	10¾	10⅞	
Cop'wd S pf2½	30	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	170	45½	44½	44½	— ¾
Corn Prod (2.60)	4	55⅛	54¾	54¾	— ½
Cornell-D El 1.10g	7	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Coty Inc (.30g)	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Coty International	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co (1g)	2	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	10	106	106	106	
Cream of Wh 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Crosley Corp (1g)	15	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
Crown Cork (¾g)	6	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15¾	15½	15¾	
Crucible Steel (3g)	18	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	3	68¼	68	68	— ¼
Cuban-AmSug .40g	8	12⅜	12	12	
Cudahy Packing	3	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
Cuneo Press (1½)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	16	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf 5k	30	116	115	115	
Curt Pub pr pf 3	1	42	42	42	
Curtis-Wright 3½g	88	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	29	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	11	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
Davega Stores ½g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1a)	6	13¾	13	13	
Decca Records (1a)	7	23¼	22¾	23	
Deere & Co 2g	32	39½	38¾	38¾	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	35	35	35	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	23	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	28	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
Detroit Edi 1.20	2	19	18⅞	19	
Devoe & Ray (1a)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Diam T Mot 1¼g	16	14¾	14	14	
Dist Corp-S N2.22	14	30	29	29	
Dixie Cup (1½g)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Doehler Die C 1½g	2	33	33	33	— ½
DomcMines h1.60	8	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5g	11	49⅜	48½	48½	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	8	131¼	130⅞	131¼	+1¼
Dow Chem pf 4	3	107½	107½	107½	
Dunhill Int	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.80g)	5	11½	11	11	—1
du Pont de N 4¼g	12	140	139	139	—1
du Pont pf (4½)	2	125	125	125	+ ¼
Eagle P Lead .60g	8	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
Eastern Air L	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Eastern Kod M .10g	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Eastman Kodak 5	8	163	160	160	—3½
Eaton Mfg (1)	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
El & Mus ind .06g	6	3¾	3¾	3⅜	— ⅛
El Auto Lite (2)	7	37½	37	37	— ⅜
El Boat 1¼g	23	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
El Pwer & Lt	23	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	8	88	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅝
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30	30	30	
Endicott John 4pf	140	101¾	101½	101½	
Eng Pub Service	88	9	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
Eng PS $5 pf 5	100	86	86	86	—1½
EnPSS5½pf5½	30	89½	89	89	— ¼
Eng PS $6 pf 6	10	93½	93½	93½	
Equit Off Bldg	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Erie RR (1g)	9	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
Erie RR ct (1g)	67	¾	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	45½	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	8	⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Evans Products	9	11½	11	11	— ¼
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	6	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
Exchange Buff 1¼g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	4	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	21½	21¼	22¼	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	12	9⅝	⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Fed Min&Sm 3½g	8	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .40	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Feder'd Dt St 1.52g	3	22	22	22	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4½	100	93½	93½	93½	
Ferro Enam (1½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	3	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Firestone T&R (2g)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Firest T&R pf 6	10	105¾	105	105¾	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½g	4	34½	34	34	—1
Flintkote (.90g)	13	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Florsh Sh A 2	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	30	49½	49¼	49½	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12	12	12	
Food Mach (1¾g)	2	53¾	53	53	— ⅜
Foster Wheeler	5	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	4	14½	14½	14¼	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	10	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40a	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) .30g	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13	13	13	
Gamewell Co 2	110	26	25½	26	+1
Gar Wood Ind .45g	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gaylord Cont (½a)	8	13⅜	13½	13½	
Gen Am Inv	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gen Am Trans 2¼g	9	41½	41¼	41½	
Gen Baking .60	15	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf 8	10	147	147	147	+3¼
Gen Bronze (1.60g)	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	10	80	80	80	
Gen Cigar pf 7	20	146	146	146	
Gen Elec(1.40)	38	43	35⅝	36	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	4	42	42	42	— ½
Gen G & El A	34	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	30	120½	120	120	+1
Gen Mills (4)	6	102	101¼	101⅜	—3¼
Gen Motors (2)	62	51¾	51	51	— ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128	128	128	
Gen Out Advert	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1)	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Gen Print Ink .40	4	6¾	6¾	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util	6	1½	1	1	— ⅛
Gen Real&Ut pf 6k	1	49½	49½	49½	—1½
Gen Refract 1.20	6	21¼	20¾	20¾	—1¼
Gen Shoe (1)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6a	60	63½	64½	64½	— ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gen Time Inst 1¼g	3	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
Gen Tire & R (1g)	12	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R .70g	8	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	2	69⅞	69	69	—1
Gimbel Bros .45g	7	11¼	11	11¼	
Gimbel Br 5% pf 6	2	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅞
Gladden Co (1.20g)	3	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	13½	13¼	13½	
Gimbel Bros (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Goodrich (BF) 2g	14	43¼	41¼	41¾	—1¾
Goodrich pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	— ¾
Goodyear T&R (2)	19	38¾	37½	37½	— ⅝
Goth Hosiery ½g	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	20	1¾	1¼	1¼	
Granby Con M .45g	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Grand Union ½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Granite C S .52½g	5	9¼	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.60	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	16	14½	14¼	14⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	25	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	6	23½	23¾	23⅞	
Green (H L) (2a)	1	48	48	48	— ¾
Greyhound Corp 1a	7	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
Grum Airc En 1½g	6	11¾	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4½	4

RCA Head Sees Pocket Radios, Great Electronics Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, who is credited with first visualizing the modern complete home radio receiver, predicted a postwar era of "personalized" radio—communication with compact receivers, and even transmitters, that will slip into the pocket.

In a year-end statement on the radio industry's accomplishment's during 1943, coupled with a 1944 preview, Mr. Sarnoff pointed out that new and tiny tubes, smaller than acorns, would aid in reducing the size of radio apparatus to "portable" proportions. "The uses to which such 'stations' may be put gives the imagination much to play upon," he added.

"The new ideas, tools, and instruments of progress that emerge from the war may well give us 1960 radio in 1950," Mr. Sarnoff continued. "War shrinks the lapse of time between invention and practical use. The merit of discovery is quickly appraised and harnessed."

Playing Big War Role

Radio's great role in global warfare is co-ordination achieved through lightning-like communication, regardless of distances, natural barriers, or the enemy, Mr. Sarnoff said in a summary of 1943 uses of radio.

"The application of radio-electronics to detecting, ranging, and navigation is being greatly extended with miraculous results," he said. "Thus, the future of radio is an ever-increasing circle within whose orbit new peacetime services are being evolved through wartime research and engineering.

"As keys to the microwave spectrum, more powerful electron tubes are opening the domain of tiny wavelengths, which possess unlimited possibilities to radio and its related fields of electronics, television, radiothermics, supersonics, and electron microscopy."

The American radio industry is breaking all records in production and communication, Mr. Sarnoff declared. Daily, 400,000 radio-electron tubes are manufactured, he said. Every hour of the day and night, all America is informed by up-to-the-minute radiocasts on the progress of the war, he added. At the same time, short-wave radiocasters are reaching every land throughout the world regardless of enemy restrictions, he pointed out.

Production Soars

Latest estimates disclose that radio production in the United States is up to $250,000,000 a month as compared with $30,000,000 a month a year ago—all for the armed services—Mr. Sarnoff reported. The equipment is the finest and most efficient in the world, he added. "America's radio-electronic scientists and engineers have far surpassed Germany's much vaunted supermen of science," he said.

In fulfilling its unprecedented wartime responsibilities, radio has taken its place among the great industries of America, Mr. Sarnoff said. Since the war began in Europe his own company's employees have increased from 23,000 to more than 40,000 workers, he said. Another 6,000 employees are enrolled as officers and enlisted men in the military services. Many of them are in the front line of communications—they straighten, maintain, and operate the life-line of victory, he continued.

With a declaration that "a home without a radio is out of tune with the world," Mr. Sarnoff, after paying a tribute to the durability of American home receivers, stated that there are 60,000,000 receiving sets now in operation, 31,000,000 "radio families," 900 broadcasting stations, and 14 American international short-wave transmitters. In addition, millions of electron tubes glow in the service of the nation and its people, he said.

Military Secrets

After pointing out that outstanding radio developments of 1941 to 1943 are military secrets, Mr. Sarnoff predicted that several years might elapse after the war before the nation would have television. He stated that it will require from three to six months to get civilian production machinery in operation. It may require a year after approval of standards and full authorization of television broadcasting by the Federal Communications Commission before television sets are available within the price range from $200 to $300, he said.

Production of television receivers is not the only task, he continued. Television transmitters must be erected, interesting programs be planned. Automatic relay stations must be built to link key cities into a network. This is no one-year job, he stated.

Alongside of television, "FM," or frequency modulation, on ultra-short waves holds great promise of becoming an added feature in radiocasting, Mr. Sarnoff said. Even now "FM" carries the sound part of television, he pointed out. In both television and "FM" much scientific progress has been made in connection with the application of radio to the war, he added.

Radios To Be Inclusive

"The home-radio instrument of the future will be a combination television and sound-broadcast receiver incorporating 'FM' and phonograph," he said.

Radiothermics, or radio heating, is finding extended use in industry, Mr. Sarnoff said. The electron microscope, now produced under high priority ratings, will be compact, portable, and its use will be greatly increased after the war, he added. In addition, RCA laboratories have succeeded in developing an electron micro-analyzer, which, incorporating an electron microscope, enables atomic identification of the chemical elements comprising sub-microscopic particles of matter.

Because of spectacular wartime developments, radio apparatus will be adapted for collision prevention to aircraft, ships, railroads, and possibly automobiles, Mr. Sarnoff further predicted. All this will be part of the new service of radio in an era of sight control made possible by the development of electron tubes in the field of microwaves, he said.

Hush, Hush War News Policy Is Found Menace to Morale

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—E. Palmer Hoyt, head of the OWI Domestic Branch, declared today "it is most important that the American people have full information about the war" rather than "scare predictions" aimed at conditioning them "for what is to come."

"In two years of warfare we should have learned that evidence, not prophesy, makes public opinion and endows it with the sinew necessary to endure what may come," Mr. Hoyt asserted in an address to the Advertising Men's Post 209 of the American Legion.

"America needs to have currently and graphically the story of its losses," he added. "In all save one major defeat we lost the vitamins for our national morale that reverses bring.

"Only the Battle of Kasserine Pass was reported immediately. For one reason or another, it was found necessary to keep from the American public the debacles of Pearl Harbor, Macassar Straits, and the occupation of the Aleutians."

Mr. Hoyt cited the "splendid coverage of the Battle of Tarawa" as evidence of progress, asserting that within 48 hours after the landing some of the best still photographs of actual battle scenes were available to news services and newspapers.

He said that 12,000 feet of motion pictures, both 16 and 35 millimeter films, were taken during the battle and that technicolor films will be released to the public in a few weeks.

Mr. Hoyt declared these pictures were not being released for propaganda purposes.

"This type of presentation—the day-to-day picture which neither extols gallantry nor overplays horror—is far preferable to occasional warnings by high officials that this is 'a very serious war indeed.'"

Work System Inventor Is Detained by Army

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP)—Charles E. Bedaux, wealthy inventor of an industrial work system and an acquaintance of widely-known Europeans, is being held incommunicado until further notice, Col. Charles G. Mettler of military intelligence said here Dec. 26.

The Daily News said Mr. Bedaux was flown to Miami from North Africa last week, accompanied by Army officers.

Immigration authorities said Mr. Bedaux had been given a hearing and Washington officials would decide if he should be given an opportunity to obtain a passport.

No reason was given for his detention.

The Duke of Windsor, after his abdication as King of England, married Wallis Warfield Simpson at Mr. Bedaux's French Chateau Mr. Bedaux developed a system which increased industrial production. Labor organizations once denounced it as "the old speedup system."

La Guardia to Sign Travel Fee Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 — An ordinance fixing $1 as the maximum fee a travel agent may legally charge for obtaining accommodations on rail, steamship or plane awaits the signature of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia following its unanimous adoption Dec. 23 by the City Council here.

Early approval of the bill is expected by its sponsor, Councilman Joseph E. Kinsley, Bronx Democrat, who told his fellow members that the emergency measure was designed to combat "black market" operations in travel tickets, which, he said, recently have made possible brokers' commissions as high as $50.

The new ordinance, which must be subjected to a public hearing before it goes into effect, imposes a $100 fine or 10 days imprisonment, or both, upon violators of provisions which make it a misdemeanor to charge more than the fixed fee.

Bitner Expected to Quit WPB Printing Division

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The resignation of Matthew G. Sullivan as Assistant Director of the War Production Board Printing and Publishing Division presages the resignation of H. M. Bitner, Division Director, WPB sources said Dec. 27.

A formal announcement of Mr. Bitner's resignation is expected soon. Arthur R. Treanor, veteran executive of the Booth newspapers in Michigan, will succeed Mr. Bitner, the same sources said.

Carroll Hanson, an executive of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, will succeed Mr. Sullivan Jan. 6.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Illinois Power Wants Bidding Rule Waived

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The pending determination of Illinois Power Company's $26,000,000 claims against its parents, North American Light & Power Company and the North American Company, is hindering Illinois's progress in formulating a recapitalization plan to encompass its accountaing problems, Allen Van Wyck, President of Illinois Power, told the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Van Wyck testified at a hearing on Illinois' request for exemption from competitive bidding in the issuance of $65,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, in order that they might be sold to institutional investors.

The company head said it would be difficult to determine the distribution of assets among stockholders until Illinois, which changed its name from Illinois-Iowa Power Company following the recent divestment of Iowa properties, knew what its assets would total.

Accounting problems with respect to reserves have hindered the filing of a complete registration statement and retarded public offering of new bonds, Mr. Van Wyck said. The refunding program to which the proceeds will be devoted will mean substantial interest savings to the company, he added.

Proceeds, together with funds from serial notes and other cash, will be used to retire $69,856,600 principal amount of series A and C first and refunding bonds at redemption prices plus accrued interest.

The outstanding bonds have 5 and 6 per cent coupon rates.

Illinois is asking exemption from rule U-50, which governs competitive bidding, in order that the new bonds may be sold by Jan. 21, 1944, to save $600,000 in duplicate interest charges. Only a private sale will make this time schedule possible, Mr. Van Wyck said.

Charles B. Delafield, financial consultant and a witness for Illinois, described the sale of the Iowa properties to United Light & Power Company and its $750,000 effect on the company's income account.

This account can be increased through the purchase of an asset retainable under provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act or an interest saving through refunding, he said.

American Railroads Top All Records In '43, Says J. J. Pelley

NEW YORK (AP)—American railroads broke all transportation records in history during 1943, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, said.

Freight traffic moved on the railroads this year amounted to 725,000,000,000 ton-miles, while passenger traffic totaled 85,000,000,000 passenger miles, Pelley said.

The freight haulage represented an increase of 14 per cent above 1942, the previous record year, and 117 per cent more than in 1939. It was more than 1¾ times the volume moved in 1918, the peak year of World War I.

Passenger traffic jumped 58 per cent in 1943 above 1942, which was twice the traffic of 1918 and nearly four times as many passengers as were carried in 1939.

Mr. Pelley said that on the basis of the present outlook freight traffic is expected to increase between 2 and 5 per cent in 1944, while an increase of between 10 and 20 per cent is anticipated in passenger traffic.

Standard Oil (Ohio) Amends Stock Offer

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — Standard Oil Company of Ohio has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an amendment to its registration of 101,389 shares of 4½ per cent $100 par value cumulative convertible preferred stock, setting a $100 public offering price.

Subscription warrants expiring next Jan. 5 will be issued to common stock of record Dec. 23 at the rate of one preferred share for eight common shares.

The new stock is convertible at the option of holders into common stock at the rate of 2.33 shares of common for each preferred share until Jan. 15, 1954, and at the rate of two common for each preferred thereafter.

Proceeds will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Shell Oil Adds 98 New Service Stations in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ninety-eight new service stations will be added to the Middle West marketing facilities of the Shell Oil Co., Inc., before the end of this year, it was announced here by P. E. Lakin, Shell's vice president in charge of marketing east of the Rockies. The new outlets, a majority of which have extensive facilities for automotive servicing, have just been purchased from the National Refining Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

Of the 98 stations, 19 will be in Cleveland, nine in Indianapolis, nine in St. Louis, seven in Columbus and five in Peoria, in addition to many others in cities and communities throughout the Middle West.

Insurance Official

© Bachrach

Elmer L. French

Elected secretary of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company to succeed Charles J. Diman, who retains the office of vice-president. Formerly assistant secretary, Mr. French has been with the company since 1912, except for two years' service in World War I.

Allied Stores' Earnings $3.23 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied Stores Corp. and subsidiaries reported net earnings for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, of $6,968,489, equal to $3.23 a common share, compared with $6,313,548, or $2.82 a share in the previous year.

Seiberling Rubber Co. reported net income for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, of $609,301, equal to $1.70 a common share, subject to renegotiation, compared with $732,928 or $2.12 for the previous year. Despite a record high in sales the net income decreased because of taxes, the company said.

Cuneo Press, Inc. reported net earnings of $834,757, equal to $2.15 per common share for the 9 months ended Sept. 30, compared with $890,240, or $2.39 in the same 1942 period.

F. E. Myers & Brothers Co. reported net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, of $570,881, equal to $2.85, compared with $592,263, or $2.96 in 1942.

Cessna Aircraft Co. reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $2,208,414, equal to $6.31 per share, compared with $738,203, or $2.11 in 1942.

Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. reported net profit for the year ended Sept. 30 of $653,999 equal to $1.68 a share, compared with $670,655 or $1.72 for the preceding year.

The Wasco Aircraft Co. reported net earnings for the year ended Sept. 30 of $120,681 equal to 83 cents a common share, compared with $114,130 or 79 cents last year.

The Wilson Jones Co. reported net profit for the quarter ended Nov. 30 of $68,000 equal to 26 cents a common share, compared with $64,177 or 24 cents for the 1942 period.

Nov. Living Costs Found Higher In 37 of 70 Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in November rose in 37 of 70 industrial cities surveyed by the National Industrial Conference Board. Living costs were lower in 28 of the cities, and remained unchanged in 5 of them.

The largest increase, 1.1 per cent, occurred in Saginaw. There was an increase of 1.0 per cent or more in 2 other cities. The largest decline, 1.5 per cent, occurred in Duluth. In nine other cities, living costs declined 1.0 per cent or more. For the United States as a whole, the cost of living remained unchanged.

Living costs were higher this November than in November, 1942, in all cities for which comparable figures are available. Sacramento recorded the largest increase during the welve-month period with an advance of 5.9 per cent.

The smallest was shown in Fall River, where it rose only 0.9 per cent. The cost of living for the United States as a whole stands 3.2 per cent higher than a year ago, and 20.6 per cent above January, 1941.

Du Pont Charged In Chemical Cartel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The anti-trust division of the Justice Department, it has been learned here on good authority, has prepared a case against the du Pont Chemical Company charging it with engaging in an international chemical cartel. Involved in the charges are the Imperial Chemical Industries, the British chemical trust headed by Lord Melchett.

The Justice Department will charge, it was learned, that the international group, which included I. B. Farben, the German dye trust before the war, worked to divide up world markets and allocate production by geographical quotas. Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division and successor of Thurman Arnold, will bring the case, it is understood here.

Utility Stock Registered

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Central Illinois Electric & Gas Company, Rockford, Ill., owned by Consolidated Electric & Gas Co., New York, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 400,000 shares of $15 par value common stock. Central Illinois said it intended to establish for the first time a regular quarterly dividend payment date. It would pay 32½ cents per share or an annual rate of $1.30, on the 400,000 common stock shares now offered for sale.

Bank Expects Price Advance To Be Less Than in Last War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Even though subsidies may be given up, with Congressional sentiment so clearly against their use, and even though the price stability of recent months may not be fully maintained, the Guaranty Trust Company still sees reason to hope that general price control, reinforced by high tax rates and the large flow of savings into Government bond purchases, will hold the price advance within much narrower limits than it was held during the last war.

In the current issue of its publication, The Guaranty Survey, the bank says "any sacrifice of price stability that might result from the abandonment of subsidies would perhaps be more than compensated for by the avoidance of the dangers and known evils that lie in the use of this device."

Gap Only Partly Closed

Referring to the so-called "inflationary gap," the publication declares: "It is beyond question that the trends of individual incomes on the one hand and of the production of consumers' goods on the other have moved in opposite directions and have created a wide disparity between purchasing power and supply. This gap, which constitutes the greatest threat to stability of the price level, has been only partly closed by such offsetting influences as higher taxes, purchases of war bonds, and debt repayments.

"The degree of price stability that has been maintained in the face of such obstacles compares very favorably with the advance that took place during the last war. The present war has already continued longer than World War I and has resulted in vastly greater industrial and financial readjustments and dislocations, particularly in the United States, where the industrial mobilization of 1917 and 1918 appears small in comparison with the huge productive capacities now devoted to war purposes. Yet the general wholesale price level has risen only 37 per cent since August, 1939, against an advance of more than 100 per cent in the period of approximately equal length that marked the duration of the last war.

Non-Farm Price Behavior

"The contrast is due to the different behavior of prices of non-agricultural commodities. During World War I, the price movements of farm products and other commodities were roughly parallel: each group approximately doubled in price. Thus far during the present war, farm products have risen almost as sharply as they did from 1914 to 1918, while other commodities have advanced less than a third as much.

"The rise of 37 per cent in the general price level since August, 1939, reflects an advance of 100 per cent in prices of farm products and one of only 27 per cent in prices of other commodities. The non-farm group has risen only 6 per cent during the two years since Pearl Harbor.

"Price movements during the two wars show one interesting similarity: in each case there was an initial period of more than a year of approximate stability, followed by a strong upward surge that began rather suddenly and tended gradually to level off. During the present war, however, the initial period of stability continued longer; the ensuing advance was more moderate and of shorter duration; and the leveling-off has been more marked."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week was a stand-off with little trend and less volume. It was "selective"; for instance, on Monday motors and coal shares went up; on Thursday liquor shares went down, but aircraft, railroad, and rail equipment shares were rather strong.

Chief reason for the market's inactivity is very likely that after the December 15 pay-as-you-go tax calculation investors and speculators probably are chary about changing their income. But also the market was in need of real news. The rail strike threat carried little weight as the general expectation is that the Administration will somehow beat the devil around the bush and give the men something substantial without appearing to break the Little Steel formula, as was done for the coal miners.

Tax Bill Effect Neglible

The tax bill was of little market meaning because it is put over until January 10, the totals are small anyway, there is some question whether the President will sign it, and the changes in the renegotiation section made by Senate Finance may be considerably changed again in final conference. In point of fact the bill would bring the Treasury practically no net revenue at all, since it postpones the pay-rool tax increase and liberalizes renegotiation procedure. In other words if the President vetoed the bill the Treasury would get just about as much revenue as if he signed it.

An amusing conflict of official theories is developing in the different treatment of rail and utility investors by the ICC and the SEC. The ICC has been taking a consistently hard-boiled attitude in throwing out stockholders from rail reorganizations, and has been upheld in numerous court decisions, including the Supreme Court decision on Dec. 20 on the Chicago & North Western reorganization and a lower court decision the next day approving of an ICC plan for reorganizing the New Haven and squeezing out both common and preferred stocks—which were promptly de-listed by the stock exchange.

Competitive Bidding "Backfired

On the other hand the SEC has been moving toward the "composition" principle of reorganizations and now appears on the verge of applying it to the capital simplification of a company which is actually not in bankruptcy reorganization, the Standard Gas & Electric Company, SEC appears likely to rule in this case that the priorities of bankruptcy procedure and contract need not prevail.

Incidentally the SEC's competitive bidding rule backfired recently, adding to the long line of unfortunate experiences of borrowers with this method, when the Utah Power & Light Company found itself out of pocket a tidy sum by being required to offer its bonds at competitive bidding which produced a lower price than it had been previously offered privately by a dozen insurance companies in a negotiated deal.

Santa Claus arrived in Wall Street for the employees of 24 firms in the nick of time in the form of War Labor Board permission to the firms to pay Christmas bonuses in line with those paid in former years. But over 60 other requests for permission to pay bonuses were turned down or put off for more information.

Interior Dep't, Largest U. S. Power Supplier, Sees Huge Postwar Field

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interior Department, largest supplier of electric power in the nation, is still expanding its facilities but its power production is nothing compared to what it may be after the war.

The department's power division, in its annual report to Secretary Harold L. Ickes, said that:

1. Present installations are producing 2,713,500 kilowatts from Grand Coulee, Boulder and other dams scattered throughout the West.

2. Projects now under construction will raise this to 3,849,750 kilowatts.

3. This is "only a fraction" of the power available from western waters. Studies under way indicate that another 10 to 12 million horsepower of low-cost electricity may be expected to be developed after the war "if the greater industrialization and population growth of the West is to be continued."

Ten to 12 million horsepower means from 7,500,000 to 9,000,000 kilowatts.

Interior Department facilities now are grossing $31,000,000 a year, the report said.

Second largest supplier of electric power in the nation is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

No Marketing Quotas On Corn, Says WFA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration formally announced there will be no marketing quotas on the 1944 corn crop because of the large amount of corn needed to sustain the high rate of livestock production scheduled next year. The WFA on Sept. 14 had said quotas for 1943-44 would be "unnecessary."

Blair & Co. Pays Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Blair & Co., underwriter and security dealer, formerly the Bancamerica-Blair Corp., declared a dividend of 15 cents a share on the capital stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31. It was the first payment since 1937, when 25 cents a share was paid.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of fifty cents (50¢) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on January 15, 1944 to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1943.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

December 22, 1943

Boston Stocks

Dec. 28
Total sales, 18,300

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.40a	Alles & Fisher	4	4	4	4¼
6.75a	Bos & Albany	97½	97½	97½	97½
2.00	Bos Edison	32½	32¼	32½	32½
5.00	Bos Elevated	67¾	67½	67½	67
1.70a	Bos Her-Trav	19½	19½	19½	19
..	Bos & Me pr pf	24½	24	24½	24
..	Bos & Me A pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
..	Bos & Me C pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	4½
..	Bos & M st A pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
..	Bos & M st B pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
..	Bos & M st D pf	5	5	5	4¾
..	Bos & Prov	27	26	27	27
..	E Gas&Fuel	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
3.00a	E G&P pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	32
..	E M St Ry	4½	4½	4½	4½
6.00a	E M StR 1st pf	94½	94½	94½	94½
..	E M StR pf B	56	56	56	56¾
..	East Mass A	14	14	14	14
1.80a	Eastern SS	8¼	8	8¼	8
..	Isle Royale	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.30	Lamson	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Maine Cent	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
..	Mass Util As	79c	79c	79c	75c
9.60a	Mergenthaler	50	50	50	48
5.75a	NE T&T	108	109½	109	106
..	North Butte	32c	30c	32c	31c
..	Old Col RR	11c	10c	11c	10c
1.50a	Torrington	33	33	33	33
2.50	Un St 1st	88	87⅞	87⅞	87
1.50	United pf	44	44	44	44

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	3¾	4¾
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10
American Hardware Co	26¾	28¾
American Manufacturing	35¼	38¼
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	7⅞	8½
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
**†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	38	42¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36½	38¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16½	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20⅝	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13	14½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62¾	..
Bird & So Inc 5 pf	90½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅝	18½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33	35¾
Brown Co	1.30	1.80
Brown Co pf	27½	30
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¾	31½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅜	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30¾	33
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	34½	36½
Draper Corporation	70¾	73¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	6¼	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅞	19¾
Exolon Co	6⅞	8¾
Family Finance Inc	9½	11¼
Family Finance pf A	22¾	24½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	31¼	33½
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	15⅞
General Machinery	19¼	21½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6¾	7½
Goodall Worsted Company	33	36
Graton & Knight Co	10¾	11½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95¾	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31½	34¼
Great Northern Paper Co	29	31
Greenfield Tap & Die 36 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	18⅝	20½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15¼	16¾
Hilton--Davis Chemical Co	13½	15
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	28¾	20¾
International Machine Tool	7¾	8¼
Keith George E Co	85¾	..
Kendall Company	7⅞	9¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅝	20⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	32¾	34¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5	5⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	38	41
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¼	61½
Merck & Co	40¾	44
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	112
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¼	39½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58¾	62¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅜	21⅞
Millers Falls Company	9	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8⅝
Nashawena Mills	14½	15⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	30¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33	36¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68	72
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26⅝	29¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4½	5¼
*National Shirt Shops	12¾	13¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	53⅜	55¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¼	45¼
Nicholson File Company	33¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	..
Ohio Finance	7⅛	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¼	44¼
Parker Appliance	10⅝	12⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	114½	119
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	83¼	..
Quincy Mkt C S. & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inv	26¼	28½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc III	26¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sandford Mills	31	34
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	25¾
Tampax Inc	4⅝	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2½
United Electric Corp	53⅝	58¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	53¾	58¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	46	..
Waltham Watch Co pf	95½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	10¼
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12½	13¾

*Ex-dividend
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅜	16⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	34	..
Brockton Gas Light	6⅜	7½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	103½	..
Conn Light & Power	39½	42
Eastern Utilities Asso	23	25
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	22	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¾	39½
Green Mountain Power pf	75¾	79¾
Hartford Electric Light	45¾	48¾
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13¾	15
Holyoke Water Power	16⅝	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	76	80
Mass Power & Light pf	15⅝	17¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31½	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	54¾	58¼
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	19⅛	921⅜
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¼	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	92¾	96¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	87¼	89¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	30	32½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	29½	31⅜
Newport Electric	21	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7¼	8¼
Springfield Gas Light	20¼	21⅜
Western Mass Companies	24¾	26¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	54¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35½	47¼
Agricultural (3a)	69½	73
American Alliance (1a)	20⅝	22⅝
American Casualty Company	10⅝	11¾
American Equit (1)	18⅝	19⅞
American Ins Newark (.463a	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	14	13½
American Surety (2s)	58½	61
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7⅝
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	535	580
Camden Fire (1)	..	23½
City of New York (1g)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	38	40
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	41	44½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	60¾	64¾
Fireman Funds (SF) (3)	84	88
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	36¾	38¾
General Reinsurance (2)	43¾	46¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	11¼	12¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe G Republic (½)	8¾	9¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	26½	27½
Hanover (1.20)	25	27
Hartford Fire (2a)	84½	88½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30	31¾
Homestead (½g)	14	16
Insurance Co N A (26a)	79½	84
Jersey Insurance (N Y) (1½)	38½	41½
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9½
Maryland Casualty	6¾	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3f)	73	76½
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	6¾	7¾
Merchants Fire Assc (1½a)	48½	49¾
National Fire (2)	54½	57½
National Liberty (.20a)	7	8½
National Union (3a)	180	190
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	24½	26½
New Brunswick (1½a)	27¾	30½
New Hampshire (1.80a)	44	46½
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	14¾
North River (1)	21¼	23¾
Northeast Insurance	4½	4¾
Northern (3a)	89	93½
Pacific Fire (5)	105½	110½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	45½	47¾
Peerless Casualty Company	10¾	11¾
Phoenix (2a)	82½	86½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	35⅞
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.570g)	2⅜	2¾
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	29¼	30¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	25¼	34¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	280	299
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	48½	51
Security (1.40)	34¾	36⅝
Springfield (4½a)	126½	132
Standard Accident	60½	64¼
Travelers (16)	471	486
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36½	38½
United States Fire (2)	46½	49¼
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	67½	72½
Westchester (1.20a)	30½	32⅝

a—Also extra or extras. e—Paid last year. g—Declared or paid so far this

Bruins Face Confused Wings Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The confused Detroit Red Wings, trying without much success to uphold their high position as present world's champions, headed into Boston today for a return game at the Garden tonight with the Bruins. Last Sunday the teams played to a 4-all tie in Detroit.

The Red Wings are confused on several fronts. In the first place they have been able to win only two of their last nine starts. In the second they are deep in fifth place in the National Hockey League standings. And in the third place Manager Jack Adams has shuffled his players around so much that even at this late date in the season the various line combinations are practically strangers to each other.

Torn Team Apart

Always noted for his tearing a team apart when it has not been going well, Jovial John has done just that the past few weeks, and whether or not his manipulations will bear fruit has yet to be proved.

In this nine-game stretch Adams has called upon no less than three goalies, five different defensemen, and 16—count 'em—forwards, altogether a total of 24 players. This is almost two full teams under the present league limit of 13 players to a squad.

The goalie situation, however, has returned to something near normal. Harry Lumley, the youngster called up from Indianapolis, was in two losing games for the Wings in which he allowed 13 goals, so Harry has gone back to the Caps. Now Adams has hit upon the solution of a two-man goalie front, Normie Smith working in home games and Jim-

By a Staff Photographer
Bill Cowley

mie Franks in contests on the road. Franks will be here tonight.

Three Big Defensemen

From all accounts also, Adams is going to string along with his three big defensemen, Pat Egan, Cully Simon, and Hal Jackson. Vic Lynn and Hymie Buller, two others from Indianapolis, didn't work out either.

The forwards present another problem, however. In Detroit Sunday Adams started his best line of Syd Howe, Mud Bruneteau, and Carl Liscombe, and that will undoubtedly stay together tonight. Don Grosso will probably center for Adam Brown and Joe Carveth, and if Jack plays the same team that he played last Sunday, his third line will be composed of Nakina Smith, Bill Quackenbush, and Tony Bukovich.

Smith and Bukovich are newcomers to Boston. This line-up of course does not take into account the other seven players who have donned Motor City livery the past nine games. These would include Winky Smith, Bill Jennings, Johnny Sherf, Red Kane, Red McAtee, Eddie Bruneteau, and Billy Reay. If Adams plans to bring any of these boys to Boston, your guess is as good as ours. We're a bit confused too.

But the Bruins. They seem to have found their mid-winter stride by tying Detroit in Detroit and are fully prepared to defend their undefeated-at-home streak tonight. Should they win or tie this evening, it will be their 10th appearance without losing at the Garden this year.

Pointing for Victory

Bruins will be pointing for a victory, rather than a tie over the Wings, for the Detroiters are the only club in the league that the B's haven't been able to beat. In three previous meetings they have lost once and tied twice. A win or tie, however, will give Bruins undisputed possession of second place behind Montreal.

Cowley, Cain, and Boll remain the Bruins' top line, with Gallinger centering for Guidolin and Calladine on the second. The third is made up of the hard-working Jackson brothers, Harvey and Art, along with Al Palazzari. Clapper, Crawford, and Hollett remain on defense, and Gardiner in goal.

Tonight's face-off is at 8:20 p. m.

Cardinals Dominate Mound Averages

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—One club—the St. Louis Cardinals—placed three pitchers at the head of the earned run averages for 1943, the first time the trick has been turned in the 32 years the E-R-A has been a part of the National League mound statistics.

Mort Cooper of the Cards, Rip Sewell of the Pittsburgh Pirates and Elmer Riddle of Cincinnati each won 21 games to lead in that department, but the stinginess of the Cardinal trio dominated the league, the official averages released today reveal.

Howie Pollet, who left the club in mid-summer to do his flinging for Uncle Sam, was the most miserly. He allowed only 1.75 earned runs for each nine-inning stint on the hill. Next came Max Lanier with 1.90 and Cooper with 2.30.

Two Others

To make St. Louis' domination even more complete, two other Cardinal hurlers—Alpha Brazle and Harry Brecheen—were the leaders among the pitchers who did not hurl 10 complete games. Brazle, who joined the club when Pollet entered the service, allowed only 1.53 earned runs in nine innings and Brecheen 2.27. Lumping all the pitchers into one group, the Cardinals grabbed the first five places—another loop record. Cooper is the only right-hander in the quintet.

While the Cardinals topped the field under the E-R-A standard and Cooper, Sewell and Riddle won the most games, Whitlow Wyatt of the Brooklyn Dodgers finished the year with the highest percentage—.737 for his 14 triumphs and five setbacks. The campaign's close interrupted a 10-game winning streak for the silent, scholarly member of the Dodger staff.

Two other records were established during the season, both going into the book to the credit of Ace Adams of the New York Giants. He appeared in 70 games to wipe out his own mark of 61 which was set in 1942, and finished 52 games to break the standard of 49 he set up the year before.

Sewell Won 21

Sewell, whose perfection of the nothing-ball pitch shot his won-lost mark to 21-9 from 17-15 of 1942, hurdled 25 complete games for the tops in that department. Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati southpaw, started 36 games, gave 162 bases on balls and fanned 174 for the crowns in those divisions. He has led the league in strike-outs for three straight seasons.

Hi Bithorn of the Chicago Cubs had seven shutouts and Al Javery of Boston was the work-horse of the league with 303 innings pitched. The latter also faced the most batters, 1,286; allowed the most hits, 288; gave up the most runs, 130; and the most earned runs, 106. Javery's teammate, Nate Andrews, was the losingest hurler with 20 setbacks.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Branch Rickey, Billy Southworth and Ted Williams named No. 1 baseball men of year by Sporting News.

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell signed by Giants.

Five Years Ago

Fred Hutchinson, 19-year old right-hander, signs Detroit Tiger contract.

Eastern Indoor Junior Net Play In Second Round

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The eastern indoor junior tennis championships are only in the second round today, but already the "railbirds" have picked a couple of "unseeded" racquet wielders as the most likely performers to spring any surprises.

These two are Henry Van D. Osten, a student at Rollins College of Florida, which has produced good tennis players more than once in the past, and John E. Riihilduma of Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., recent winner of the Bermuda title.

Between them, Osten and Riihilduma lost exactly one game in sweeping through first-round opponents yesterday, the Florida collegian taking Dean Boorman of Phillips Exeter Academy in straight love sets and Riihilduma overwhelming Brian Rooke of Montclair (N. J.) Academy, 6-0, 6-1.

Meantime, the seeded list of four also went through opening tilts without much difficulty. In first round matches, Charles Oliver of Perth Amboy, N. J., at the top of the rankings, lost only two games in eliminating John Williams of Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.; third-seeded Alan Watson, Hill School, dropped only one game to Ed Slater of Harvard, and fourth-ranked Linton Baldwin, Brooklyn, whipped Ed Jacobs, New York, 6-4, 6-1. Glenn Shively, the Phillips Exeter southpaw who is second in the seedings, drew a first-round bye and then swept into the third round by outpointing Irv Wasserman, New York, 6-2, 6-4.

Ward Nominated For Re-election

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Holcombe Ward has been named for re-election to the Presidency of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in the report of the Nominating Committee for the 63d annual convention to be held Jan. 15 here.

First Vice-President Lawrence A. Baker of Washington and Treasurer Russell B. Kingman of Orange, N. J., also have been nominated for re-election. Chester C. Johnson of Chicago has been named for the Second Vice-Presidency and William B. Kraft, Jr., of Philadelphia for Treasurer.

Sanders Married

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Ray Sanders, first baseman for the St. Louis Cardinals, and Miss Bernice M. Magre were married Christmas afternoon at Charleston, Mo., it was disclosed.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Skating Down Memory Lane

The past year in hockey: Detroit Red Wings won the Stanley Cup for the world's championship . . . Buffalo Bisons won the Calder Cup in the American League . . . Ottawa Commandos took the Allan Cup for Canada's senior amateur hockey supremacy . . . And Winnipeg Rangers won the Memorial Cup for Canada's junior title . . . Red Wings also won the N. H. L. championship, their 61 points in 50 games edging the Boston Bruins by four points . . . In the Stanley Cup playdowns, Bruins edged Montreal Canadiens and Detroit beat Toronto in the first round . . . In the final Detroit took four straight from the Bruins . . . The Bisons beat Indianapolis in their final; Commandos defeated Victoria Army; and Winnipeg outclassed Oshawa Generals.

* * *

Many new records were set and several old ones tied during the past year, a trend that appears to be holding over to 1944 . . . In the N. H. L., Doug Bentley of Chicago tied Cooney Weiland's mark of 73 points, while Boston's Bill Cowley tied his record of 45 assists . . . The Bruins' Flash Hollett set a new high in scoring for defensemen with 44 points . . . Canadiens' Ray Getliffe equaled the league high of five goals in one game—against Frankie "Zero" Brimsek of the Bruins, no less . . . In that same game, Elmer Lach of Montreal set a new record for assists in one contest with six . . . The Hawks' Max Bentley tied Carl Liscombe's record of seven points in one game.

* * *

Bill Cowley won the Hart Trophy as the most valuable player for the second time . . . Max Bentley of Chicago won the Lady Byng Trophy as the most gentlemanly player . . . Detroit's Johnny Mowers allowed the least goals over the season, 124, and so acquired possession of the Georges Vezina Cup . . . The Calder Cup for the outstanding rookie went to Toronto's Gaye Stewart . . . In Stewart's case, President Frank Calder, donor of the cup, made a special ruling that Gaye's appearance for 11 minutes in the Stanley Cup play-offs against Detroit the year before did not make him ineligible for the award.

* * *

The N. H. L. set a new attendance record of 1,445,827, even though the brand of hockey was not as good as before . . . League headquarters announced that 176 players were in the armed service of either Canada or the United States . . . New York Rangers set a new record by going 19 games without winning and established a new high of 253 goals against . . . Despite this, they enjoyed their best season in history at the box office . . . Bruins gave the outstanding contribution to the war effort by donating the receipts of four games, amounting to $47,204.51, to the Red Cross.

* * *

The past year also saw the introduction of the red line at center ice, the "no disparaging remarks to the press about officials under penalty of a stiff fine" rule, and the cutting of player squads from 15 to 13 men . . . The year also marked the passing of League President Frank Calder, with his duties being assumed by Mervyn "Red" Dutton, former manager of Brooklyn Americans . . . It has also seen a move being initiated to make Dutton President instead of Managing Director, although Dutton is said to be satisfied with his present title.

* * *

The present season, which started last October, found every team starting out with a new goalie and many rookies on their squads . . . Montreal Canadiens have usurped Detroit's place as the league's No. 1 team, and have opened such a wide lead that they can practically coast down the winter and spring of 1944 to the N. H. L. championship . . . In the American League, Hershey's Wally Kilrea set a new record for assists with 68 and a new high in points with 99 . . . Buffalo's goalie, Gordie Bell, had nine shutouts for another new mark . . . Hockey will soon enter another year, and more marks are due to fall . . . Cowley appears headed for a new individual high and may break his record for assists . . . Bruins' Herb Cain, if he maintains an average of a goal a game, can break Joe Malone's record of 44 for a season . . . Malone, however, played only 22 games.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	14	2	3	31	88	39
Toronto	10	10	2	22	96	92
Boston	9	8	4	22	99	101
Chicago	10	11	0	20	87	92
Detroit	7	8	4	18	69	77
New York	4	15	1	9	73	111

Pros' Title Ball Has Gone to War

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—The football used by the Chicago Bears-Washington Redskins title game Sunday has gone to war.

Sid Luckman and Bronko Nagurski, stars in the Bears' 41-21 victory, engaged in friendly dispute about who was going to get the ball, but neither did—it was presented to Maurice Frank in a war bond drawing. He turned the pigskin over to the Treasury Department for promotional purposes.

Now the Treasury Department is going to give the ball to the Chicago high school which does the best war bond job.

Aulds Returns

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 28 (AP)—Tex Aulds, leading pass receiver of Glenn Dobbs and the Randolph Field Ramblers' chief scorer, was back in uniform yesterday as the Ramblers went through their final scrimmage before taking on the University of Texas Longhorns in the Cotton Bowl Jan. 1.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Midwest

Camp Grant (Ill.) 62, St. Ambrose 31.

Oklahoma City Tournament

Oklahoma A. & M. 68, Texas Tech 31.
Norman (Okla.) Navy 39, Texas Christian 37.
Southwestern (Texas) 34, Rice 32.
Oklahoma 61, Phillips 31.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Postwar Speculation

The men behind the American and National leagues—and probably a few in the minors—are quietly chuckling at certain postwar speculation being carried on by press and radio.

You may have read or heard of possible big league expansion after the war. In their ambitious efforts to be the first to see on the other side of the hill, some writers have pointed out that advanced aviation may soon mean the introduction to the majors of California cities. One critic even proposed a third major circuit.

Of course, it all makes interesting reading, and at a time when interesting reading is not abundant in professional sports. But there are a few unfathomable factors.

Pile of Cash

It was suggested that the Boston Braves be moved to the West Coast, possibly to Los Angeles. The fellow who came up with this idea, however, failed to point out how the Braves would go about getting the unanimous consent of the National League (which would be necessary) to move a franchise into Los Angeles, particularly when that city happens to represent a very profitable minor league holding for the Chicago Cubs. The Braves, or any other club interested in making such a move, would have to buy up the franchises of the two clubs now operating in that city—Los Angeles and Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League. It would take a pile of cash.

Too, and with due respect to the Los Angeles fandom, it does not sound like a gilt-edged venture to lift a major franchise out of a city long established as a big league stronghold, drawing from about 3,000,000 potential customers, and set it down in a city of some 1,500,000-plus, where it has never been proved that big league ball would be profitable.

What would seem at first glance to be the wildest of the proposals—a third major league in the Far West—is probably the most sensible. Pacific Coast League magnates, on various occasions, have longed for big league recognition; have, in fact, maintained that the P. C. L. champion might give the World Series winner a worth-while tussle. Perhaps they were right. At least, given a while to get a footing, the P. C. L. could build to a major power. Then, the only traveling necessary over the Rockies would be for a playoff in the fall.

St. Louis is often mentioned in franchise-shifting discussions. Major magnates have felt all along that the Browns or Cardinals should pack and move. The fellow who would move the Braves to Los Angeles, would plant the Browns near by.

Central Sites

However, why the self-appointed postwar planners let their imaginations jump all the way to the West coast, instead of moving toward more centrally located sites such as Montreal, Milwaukee or Baltimore, remains a mystery.

Montreal, in particular, would welcome big league ball, provided an agreement could be reached with the International League. Population up that way runs close to 1,000,000, with many more within driving distance. Milwaukee, although with a population hardly suggestive of big league support, has nevertheless been a baseball hotbed for years. So has Baltimore.

Just the same, it would take a few more sites to put together a third big league this side of the Rockies, unless more clubs could be added to the current National and American circuits—which in itself is a wild dream. By all practicle and business standards, eight is an ideal league number. When you get up around 10, there are too many in the second division.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—That constant moaning you hear in the background these winter days isn't an echo of the big wind in Ireland; it's merely baseball magnates talking about the manpower prospects for next season. . . . Recently the Reds' Warren Giles pointed out that "the chief concern of major league baseball is player strength." . . . And Brooklyn's Branch Rickey tearfully praised the Giants for their "gameness" in making a few deals. . . . He and most of the other big league bosses, Branch said, were "forced" to stand pat because there was no guarantee that the players they might get would be available next summer. . . . Rickey went on to point out that clubs with plenty of reserves could stand losses better, so it seems from here that there ought to be a lot of bartering now with the teams that are short on manpower trying to build up their "stock piles." . . . Instead, it's the dullest trading season in years.

* * *

When Referee Buck Davis stepped on the floor and blew the whistle to open the basketball season in Helena, Mont., there were more than a few pop-eyed fans in the stands. . . . Because Buck was garbed in the regulation striped shirt, gym shoes—and tuxedo trousers. . . . Davis insisted that he wasn't absent minded—nor even a social climber—it was just that regulation black slacks for refs cost $12 and tux pants only $8.50.

* * *

Maj. Frederick McLaughlin, owner of the Chicago Blackhawks, hasn't seen his hockey team play this season, due to illness. But that hasn't stopped him from giving away 500 choice seats to service men for every Blackhawk home game. . . . That means the major tosses away $750 every time the Hawks have a sellout—which is often. . . . Bill Vessie, who did some fancy high jumping and shot putting for Columbia last track season, will perform for Dartmouth this winter as a Marine trainee. . . . The Liberty ship Charles Paddock, launched Sunday, will carry a pair of Charlie's track shoes—which is more than most present-day sprinters could do.

* * *

Kenneth Jones, Peoria (Ill.) Journal-Transcript: "We haven't seen everything yet. We'll have to wait and see Buck Newsom trying to be dignified with Connie Mack."

* * *

Pvt. Luke Appling, the American League batting champ, claims it cost him $150 to be inducted into the Army. Luke's home is in Georgia, but he didn't ask to have his papers transferred from Chicago at the end of the season so he spent the $150 on train fare, hotels and meals to reach Fort Sheridan, Ill. . . . Wade Steelman of Asheville, N. C., who recently bowled strings of 600 and 601 in the ship's company bowling league at the Sampson, N. Y., Naval Training Station, is a mail specialist, first class. . . . Obviously he rang the bell twice.

Kilrea Retains Slight Lead In A. L. Point Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—A four-point gain during the week kept Wally Kilrea of Hershey two points ahead in the American Hockey League scoring, although his teammate, Gaston Gauthier, who also added four points, tagged him closely.

Kilrea, in last week's scoring table, had 33 points, just two ahead of Gauthier. The leader is credited with 12 goals and 25 assists; Gauthier has 19 goals and 16 assists.

Les Cunningham, in a third-place tie at 22 points with Tom Burlington, a Cleveland teammate, a week ago, fell into an eighth-place tie.

Cunningham gained no points during the week, while Burlington jumped to 27 and undisputed possession of third place.

Buffalo's Bob Dill showed a total of 48 minutes in the penalty box to retain king of the bad men title.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Hershey	12	25	37
Gauthier, Hershey	19	16	35
Burlington, Cleveland	9	18	27
Smith, Indianapolis	10	15	25
Hergert, Hershey	8	17	25
Thomson, Indianapolis	6	18	24
Bartholome, Cleveland	9	15	24
Trudel, Cleveland	11	12	23
Cunningham, Cleveland	11	11	22
Horeck, Cleveland	11	11	22
Klein, Buffalo	9	13	22
O'Neill, Hershey	8	14	22

Sundra Gets Call

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28 (AP)—Steve Sundra of the St. Louis Browns' pitching staff disclosed last night he is slated for Army induction early in February. Married and the father of a two-year-old son, Sundra currently is employed as a steamfitter, plumber and boiler repairer at the U. S. Coast Guard radio school in Atlantic City, N. J.

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Members of this Association are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, January 19, 1944, at 3:00 P. M. in the office of the Association, 50 Franklin Street, for the election of directors, approval of reports, ratification of officers' and directors' acts, and any other business that may legally come before it.
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by Harcourt W. Davis, Secretary

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For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
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SELLERS the food SELLERS

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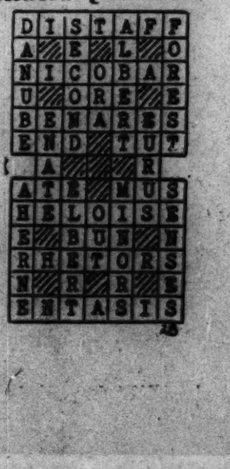
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice. Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
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Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
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FRANK HUGHES
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For Reliability and Value
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Wetheralds Ltd regret that for the present camouflage takes priority over painting and decorating. In playing our part to win the war, we feel sure that customers will understand why immediate attention to orders cannot always be given. When peace returns we shall once more be in the foreground with new ideas in DECORATION.
WETHERALDS LTD.
147, PARK LANE LEEDS 1
Also at London & Slough

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(Over 30 years' experience)
—Perfection in Permanent Waves—
1, LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
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Tels. 51632 and 26228

TELEPHONE 31188-9 EST. 1850
PEACOCK & SON, LTD.
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, LOOSE COVERS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, BLANKETS, SHEETS, DOWN QUILTS, ETC.
THE HEADROW & PARK ROW, LEEDS, 1

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH CLASS
Printers and Stationers
18-19-20 Kirkgate Arcade
Lower Briggate, Tel. 26128
Church and Legible Work a Specialty
Private cutpapers and cards printed at short notice

ENGLAND

LEEDS (Continued)

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32-36 COMMERCIAL ST., LEEDS 1.
(Next to the Halifax Building Society)
Telephone 27297

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J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1920
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2613
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

CHARLES & Co
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The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
241-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
5805 FLAXMAN

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE·H·EVANS
Lancaster House,
237/9 Sussex Gardens, W.2
TEL: PADDINGTON 7106

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
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LONDON W. C. 1

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Save Coupons on Remodelling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
131, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
WESTERN 3532 W. 8

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (Highgate) Ltd.
Highgate Village. N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1870
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet Southgate, Barnes and West Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Millinery
Reslaw and Raymonde Hats
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1291

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4188
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
38 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0051

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1336

ENGLAND

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers • Poster Writers
Stationers • Bookbinders, etc.
Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA· 2251-2

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

QUALITY FIRST
We are specialists in High Grade Clothing for ladies and their daughters
It Pays to Buy the Best
JOHN MOSES & CO. Ltd.
Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 20674-20675

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP
for intelligent and cheerful service
BOOKS, STATIONERY
King Street

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon Street, Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44897/8 (Two lines)

L. E. MORLEY
Everything for Baby
Chilprufe, Kamella, Wolsey, Harringtons, etc., etc.
5, EXCHANGE WALK

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

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W. E. FRANKLIN
20-22 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22021 (2 lines)

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Satisfactory Shopping
VISIT
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD.
THE STORE with OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION for QUALITY
COCKAYNES
Tel. 22231

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
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BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
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FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

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BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates
GILBEY & SONS
1, Barstow Square

Eire

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BR...Y

MAGUIRE & GATCHELL LTD.
DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN
for
HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY
Table Glass
Irish China

BUY YOUR COAL IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Switzers
Ladies' and Men's Footwear
Shoes of Dependable Quality at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 320
Telegrams: Freelands Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Our Cartoonists View—

Drawn by Crawford Young

"Thank goodness: the new maid seems happy here."

—the Help Problem

Drawn by Reamer Keller

"I'm not taking any chances on losing her."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Paper-Thin Sheets of Iron Speed Tests of Rust-Preventive Finishes?

It used to require months to determine the value of paints and other metal-protective finishes. Thanks, however, to a new testing technique developed by du Pont, it now is possible to learn something of the rust-resisting quality of such coatings in a matter of days.

The essence of the technique is the use of thin, even layers of paint of uniform thickness applied to small sheets of iron foil. This iron foil is so thin as to resemble tin foil—being in the neighborhood of 1-2,000 of an inch thick. This is only a fraction of the thickness of ordinary bond writing paper.

The iron foil is coated with a layer of paint or other metal-protective finish to be tested about 1-1,000 inch thick.

After the iron foil sheets have been coated, they are exposed to artificial atmospheres set up in the laboratory which, in regard to humidity, etc., duplicate the severe conditions frequently encountered in practice.

This causes the metal foil under the protective film to rust rapidly, just as the metal would if structural steel were coated with so thin a layer of paint. The amount of time which elapses before the iron foil develops rust spots serves to give a clue to the value of the coating tested as a rust preventive.

The iron foil is so tissue-thin that the slightest oxidation or rusting causes a hole right through it. These holes can be readily detected as they appear by looking at the test panel from the back.

With coatings of ordinary thickness applied to the heavy steel plates formerly used, it was impossible to tell whether or not the film was doing a successful job of rust-prevention until the metal beneath the paint became so badly corroded as to cause the coating to break down. With a good grade of paint, this might not occur for a year or more.

TO FACILITATE HANDLING AND OBSERVATION, THE IRON FOIL IS CEMENTED BY A COLORLESS RESIN TO A GLASS MICROSCOPE SLIDE BEFORE A THIN FILM OF THE PAINT TO BE TESTED IS BRUSHED ON THE UPPER SURFACE OF THE FOIL

The previous methods of testing have not been abandoned, but this new technique has proved invaluable in that it makes it possible to reject metal-protective finishes that are hopelessly poor before the slow, expensive field test is made. W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Navy Halts a Bus

Chicago

While traveling from Sturgeon Bay to Manitowac, Wisconsin, on a bus line connecting the peninsula with the train service at Manitowac, I noticed a young sailor sitting near the driver. The bus was traveling fast to meet the train, but as it approached the outskirts of the town of Algoma, the vehicle stopped at a small intersection. Out jumped the sailor, crossed the street, and ran as fast as he could down the road. When it became apparent that the driver wasn't going to start up again, and my fellow passengers began to wonder why, the driver turned and explained that the young sailor was en route East, and realizing that he was passing near his parents' home had prevailed on the driver to halt the bus and allow him to say good-bye to his mother. After a short wait, our sailor came running back, got into the bus, and we resumed our journey.—Mrs. R. McL.

In Lighter Vein

Nae! Nae!

A canny laird of Lanarkshire was accosted by a friend who wanted to borrow twenty pounds.

"I need twenty pounds," said the applicant. "If ye'll be guid enough to take ma note ye'll hae yere money back again in three months frae the day."

"Nae, Donald," was the reply, "I canna do it."

"But ye hae often done the like for yere friends," protested the other.

"Nae, mon, I canna obleege ye."

"But—"

"Will ye listen to me, Donald," said the canny laird. "As soon as I took yere note ye'd draw the twenty pounds, wouldn't ye noo?"

Donald admitted that he would.

"I ken ye weel, Donald," continued the laird, "and I ken that in three months ye'd nae be ready to pay me ma money. Then ye ken we'd quarrel. But if we're to quarrel, Donald, I'd rather do it noo while I still hae ma twenty pounds in ma pocket."—Wall Street Journal.

Today's Quotation

It is only necessary to grow older to become more indulgent. I see no fault committed that I have not committed myself.—GOETHE

Daily Anecdote

His Share

A United States battleship commanded by Admiral Dewey once lay for a time in the harbor of Genoa, in Italy. Visitors were allowed to come on board at all times except Sunday morning, at which time inspection took place.

One Sunday morning, a blunt-spoken, domineering American arrived aboard his yacht, and, ignoring the protest of the sentry on duty, boarded the battleship. Hearing the argument, Dewey came forward, explained that the ship was not open to visitors at the moment, and asked the yachtsman to leave.

"No sir, I won't go," the man replied. "I am an American citizen, and I have a perfect right on this vessel. I pay taxes in America; I am on my own property; part of this ship belongs to me."

Dewey took out his pen-knife, stooped down, and cut a tiny sliver of wood from the deck.

Handing the splinter to the visitor, he said, "There, that's about what you own, please take it and go."

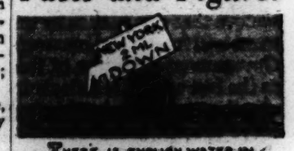
Brevities

Never one to ignore the significance of passing events, the man Franco is expected any day now to observe, "Well, I see us Allies are winning."—Detroit News.

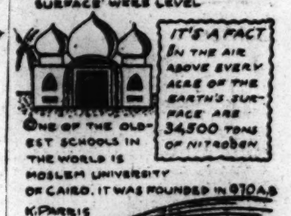
It is said that many women use less than the 850 words of Basic English, but of course there's a terrific turnover.—Punch

A cool customer, defines Ed Scanlan of the Buffalo Evening News, is the coal dealer's patron whose coal bin is empty.

Facts and Figures



THERE IS ENOUGH WATER IN THE WORLD TO COVER THE EARTH TWO MILES DEEP IF ALL THE SURFACE WERE LEVEL

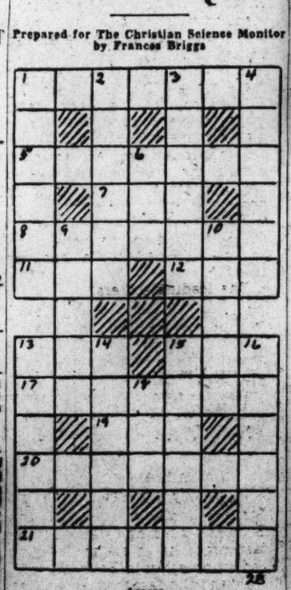

IT'S A FACT
IN THE AIR ABOVE EVERY ACRE OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE ARE 34,500 TONS OF NITROGEN
ONE OF THE OLDEST SCHOOLS IN THE WORLD IS MOSLEM UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO. IT WAS FOUNDED IN 970 A.D.
K. PARRIS
WALLEY'S COMET WILL NOT BE VISIBLE AGAIN UNTIL 1965

A Verse for Today . . .

Trust in him at all times; . . . God is a refuge for us.—Ps. 62:8

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is considered the peculiar emblem of feminine occupation?
5—What is name of a group of islands in Bay of Bengal, northwest of Sumatra?
9—Cape Blanco is westernmost point of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
10—What city on Ganges River has a famous Monkey Temple?
11—Conclude.
12—What is a base in game of rounders called?
13—Devastated.
15—What is name of a genus of rodents?
17—Peter Abelard fell in love with whom?
18—What is a kind of slightly sweetened biscuit?
20—Orators are sometimes called what?
21—What is a slight convexity in shell of a column?

Down

1—"Rice" should remind you of what river?
2—What is sixtieth part of a minute?
3—Who is Sir Henry Lee's son in Scott's "Woodstock?"
4—Would you be most likely to find a cuckoo in a museum, pantry, or forest?
6—What money of account was introduced into England by Danish invaders?
7—What do you call one related on the mother's side?
8—In mythology, who was god of the southeast wind?
13—What sister is Olivia de Havilland's brother-in-law?
14—What was first name of Stubbard, American author and editor?
15—Persons under full age or majority are what?
16—Sight and hearing are among so-called five what?
18—Not in.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— CONGRESSMEN GO HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND HEAR WHAT THE HOME FOLKS THINK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Past Tense*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Returns Are Coming In*

By THE HAGERS

At Wood-duck's, as I stepped inside, I saw their dapper shopping guide.
To Mr. Percy Goldeneye That term no longer could apply.
Said Percy, "Not for any price Will I give shoppers my advice.
Because of me, it now appears World peace will be postponed for years

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor Truce

The sigh of relief that went up from Americans on hearing that the steel workers were going back to the job and that the Nation's railways will not be tied up by a strike should by no means end public concern. The problem of maintaining wartime production and anti-inflation wage controls remains.

The steel workers have technically avoided a violation of the "no-strike" pledge by calling their walkout a Christmas holiday. But the practical effect on steel production was that of a strike. Unfortunately the War Labor Board has seemed to reward the union for stopping work. It voted December 23 against any retroactive application of wage increases that might be written into a new union contract, and then on December 27, after the walkout, reversed itself. In effect it said, "So long as you merely threaten to stop work we won't give you anything; but if you do actually quit we'll give in!"

What an invitation to strike is this to all the other unions seeking wage increases! Of course the increase hardly looks like a bird in hand for the steel workers. If they continue to work under the old contract and count on having a later increase made retroactive, they may find it decidedly a bird in the bush. For as the wartime pressures of labor shortage ease off, the union may have more difficulty in obtaining any wage increase.

Of course, the Government, interested primarily in holding the line right now against inflation, may feel that it has won a victory, whatever the eventual outcome.

The "taking over" of the railroads is more of a gesture than a reality. It would appear like abject surrender to strike threats if Washington were to penalize the railway owners instead of the workers. But there is no reason to believe that this seizure by the Government will in any real measure resemble Government operation of the railroads in the last war. If it follows the pattern of other seizures in this war it will leave present management in control.

It is probable that even nominal Government control will soon end. Most of the war plants taken over by the Army have been returned in a matter of days or weeks. And often the workers have been anxious to have the plant returned to private management. Usually in such cases the union has obtained part of its demands, but rarely has such a seizure turned out to be a complete surrender to labor. In the case of the railroads a compromise settlement appears very close, with the Government refusing some of the concessions private management was ready to make.

The fifteen non-operating unions have agreed to Presidential arbitration and so have two of the operating brotherhoods. These latter have already been rewarded by a nine-cents-an-hour increase in wages. We must hope that the three operating brotherhoods which continued the strike threat will not obtain as good terms. For a reward for intransigeance would clearly increase the pressures from other unions. The Administration has staved off a general break-through of wage controls, but only by retreating. There is little reason to believe that this "withdrawal to prepared positions" will long hold the line against inflation.

Home-Front Heroes

Among today's unsung, undecorated heroes and heroines are those who quietly but intrepidly are waging war against juvenile delinquency on the home front. They lack the manpower for a quick, decisive victory. They lack the ammunition for an all-out offensive against the foe. Sometimes they even lack the co-operation of the communities in which they serve.

Yet hundreds of fine men and women are combatting this wartime problem without thought of reward or public recognition. They seek results only.

Through the persistent uphill efforts of these workers, hundreds of teen-age clubs have been organized all over the country to provide entertainment, music for dancing, and bars where soft drinks, ice cream, and candy are served. Law enforcement agencies, churches, schools, and settlement houses are co-operating today in many enterprises to get the teen-agers off the street and out of trouble. This progress is attributable not only to the activities of the professional social worker, but also to volunteers' help.

This is truly war work of the most urgent kind, and there are still opportunities for service in these ranks.

1944

General Eisenhower's flat and deliberately unqualified statement that 1944 will see victory over the Nazis is the estimate of a fighting man who knows how much fighting it is going to take to make good his pledge. It is not the boast of a man with nothing to lose by staking his reputation on his words.

But if General Eisenhower does not intend to modify his statement, this does not mean it cannot be modified. By whom, then, can it be altered? Not by Hitler. The calculation is based on knowledge of what the Allies can deliver against the Nazi Bastille. Even if the walls are somewhat thicker than we now suppose them to be, the magnitude of the prepared assault is such as to lead General Eisenhower to promise it will not be stopped.

Both General Eisenhower and Secretary Hull, however, have indicated where the sole possibility of qualification lies. It is in the hands of the home front. Need more be said to Americans who, whatever their sacrifices at home may be, know that their privilege of continuing to make them is bought by much dearer sacrifices on fighting fronts the world over? More should not have to be said.

The Nations' Songs

When the Russian Government announces a new national anthem, that, we take it, is official. When George Bernard Shaw rewrites the second stanza of the British national hymn, that may be almost official. But one should not jump to the conclusion that G. B. is Great Britain. It is enough, as he would probably tell you, for G. B. to be Shaw.

Nevertheless, the sentiments offered in the Shavian stanza may be more representative of British thought today than is the more belligerent stanza G. B. S. would discard. One of the good signs of these times is the desire of nations to make themselves understood rather than feared, and to understand their neighbors instead of suspecting them. Some progress had been made in this direction before this war broke out. At least Governments had begun to look with approval on international measures for the rewriting of history textbooks to insure fairer representations of national deeds.

Less attention had been paid to the possibly offensive and often startling lines in national songs. If out of this war comes an era of more peaceable national anthems, Stalin may long be remembered for starting a trend. Of course, Shaw helped out too, but there are so many other things to remember him for.

Toe-Hold on New Britain

While Premier Tojo warns the Japanese of the mounting Allied offensive in the Pacific, and Domei news agency admits "minor changes in certain sectors," American Marines illustrate the Japanese statements with action. Marines have landed at two points on Cape Gloucester, at the western tip of New Britain, and on Long Island in Vitiaz Strait. Other troops are reported as repulsing Japanese attacks at Arawe.

This advance, if maintained, will put Vitiaz and Dampier Straits firmly under Allied control, opening a supply route toward the Philippines, which General MacArthur has already stated are his destination.

While the advances are also carrying Allied forces in the direction of Rabaul and Truk, it is not clear that these strongholds must be reduced as part of a campaign aimed at the Philippines. It may be possible to by-pass both the big Japanese bases and render them much less valuable.

The operations on Cape Gloucester seem to have caught the Japanese unaccountably off guard. Despite the warnings which heavy bombing for weeks should have delivered to Japanese tacticians, the enemy only belatedly dispatched an air force against the landings, and then only to have 61 planes shot down at comparatively slight cost to the Allies. The landings met little opposition and were made with small losses—a happy contrast to the experience at Tarawa.

While the Japanese may not be putting into the fight for positions on the perimeter of their empire anything like the resources they reportedly can bring to bear when the threat comes nearer home, they are obviously fighting a war very different from the one they counted on. Premier Tojo's words are a tacit acknowledgment of this fact, and, for once, our fighting men in the Pacific find themselves agreeing energetically with Mr. Tojo.

When Millions Are Looking to Him for Help

Column's Centenary

The Wide Horizon

By Melita Spraggs

LONDON

Trafalgar Square, hub of an Empire, celebrates its centenary this year in utility dress.

One hundred years after completion of Nelson's Column in 1843 (two lines censored) fountains no longer play. The basins support loud-speakers which carry messages to a nation at war. Water fills the ponds. But it's no longer ornamental water. Fire Service pumps may draw from it any moment without warning.

An Information Center for the Forces is on the east side. The pigeons, depleted in ranks, occupy a small corner of the Square. Seeds and beans replace nuts and crumbs of their peacetime diet. Landseer's lions at the foot of the Column hold sandbags between their paws.

* * *

The Square is keyed to war tempo. Lingerers for pleasure are few. Visitors, even those from overseas, take a quick look round and pass through. A bronzed South African airman examines the base of General Gordon's statue. The General himself is absent "for the duration." A party of American enlisted men come with a guide from a Red Cross Club. They examine the bronze lions. A Corporal regards solicitously a lion's paw damaged by bomb blast.

Three bronzed turbaned Indians stride across the Square to the Royal Empire Society. A policeman directs a party of Canadian airmen to the Beaver Club. Three American Red Cross women in their blue-gray uniforms with bright cherry scarves inquire for George Washington. There he stands, they're told, in the gardens of the National Gallery, a bronze copy of Houdon's marble statue at Richmond, Va. Around him, sitting on coats on the grass or leaning against the wall in the wintry sunshine, are British office-workers, eating sandwich lunches. Soon they will join the queue for the National Gallery to hear a short lunch-hour concert by Myra Hess. Masterpieces which formerly covered the walls of this gallery are stored for the duration.

Another queue, uniformed, this one, winds its way into the Information Center. On the bench along the side, service women sit laughing and talking while they wait.

Two girls in khaki tunics and swinging tartan kilts, A. T. S. in the Scottish Black Watch Regiment, come through the door, laughing and eager to see what free seats for theater or cinema they have been given.

"Fixed up?" a British Tommy calls out to a large-hatted New Zealander coming from the Center.

"Got a bed in the Kangaroo Club for tonight. Cheerio," he calls back.

* * *

Near by, three pigeons alight on the outstretched arms of a Technical Sergeant from Texas. Wings flapping gaily, they peck seeds from his hand. A photographer takes a shot. The Sergeant writes the name and address of his mother for a copy to be sent to her.

A four-year-old steps into the picture. Blond curls flowing from under blue sailor hat, gold letters on the band, proclaim her a daughter of the senior service. Brass buttons gleam on a blue reefer coat. Hands cupped for the pigeons to eat from. What a color picture for father serving on a destroyer in the Mediterranean, someone remarks. The photographer is ready. Father will have at least a black-and-white to hang over his hammock.

Around the base of Nelson's Column, posters urge Britishers to buy War Savings and insure their future happiness.

The Square itself was the outcome of reconstruction after another war against a would-be conqueror of Europe and invader of Britain. Building of the Column and the fountains meant removal of some of the worst slum districts of London.

Hopes of those who pass in the shadow of Nelson's Column 100 years later are that the Square may soon shed its wartime dress as part of a national reconstruction scheme as courageous, drastic and sweeping as that which brought the Square into being.

Our Readers Say—

"A High Destiny"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would it not be wise now, at once, to form on behalf of the Allies one executive body, which could decide, speak, and act without delay upon all questions of government for disorganized areas of war, at any rate until countries are stabilized?

It does appear that this body should include representatives from China, which has resisted aggressions so long; Russia, which has borne the brunt of the hard fighting so far; America, which has sent vital supplies and her men so liberally; and the British Commonwealth, which rose determinedly against German aggression; also some representation for the small nations, which, almost helpless among powerful neighbors, have suffered cruelly and resisted bravely when possible.

The effective and best thinking of the world would support such a governing body, composed of good men, not only good politicians. The power of right would be with them, and right thinking would win the mental war.

Selfishness, which always begins in the individual, is the common aggressive enemy. We can individually fight this enemy on its own ground, with the individual conscience as referee. Unselfishness includes justice, with mercy as well. Wrongdoers will certainly suffer; we must help the innocent to regain their rights, and punishment for evil cannot be avoided.

America and the British Commonwealth have done great and good things together, and can do much more, helped by their common language.

Sutton Coldfield, Eng. ANNIE ANDERSON

For Bulgaria

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your newspaper recently appeared an article entitled "Setting Balkan Borders." Among so many other things, one struck me as too strong for any nation to be charged with such a crime, namely:

> Bulgaria . . . whose policies obstructed Slav unity in the time of danger and who has sought to profit by the disasters that have befallen brother Slavs . . .

The writer does not give reasons why. I will give you reasons.

In 1883, when the Bulgarian army went to the Turkish borders to keep the Turks from invasion, the Serbian army invaded Bulgaria like a thief in the night, when Bulgaria was only for six years an independent nation. After Bulgaria defeated the Serbians, the Serbians united with Austria against Bulgaria; Austria took territory from Bulgaria and gave it to the Serbians.

I am an American citizen but have brothers and sisters in Bulgaria who don't want Serbia, Greece, or Rumania to rule over them. I have a personal grievance against the Serbians. In the Balkan War of 1912, I left the Hawaiian Islands and went to fight the Turks. After the Turks I had to fight the Serbians, Greeks, and Rumanians, and was taken prisoner by the Serbians, at the big battle of "Sultan Tepe." They robbed me and I got a slap in the face because I wrote my name in Bulgarian instead of Serbian. What face they have to now talk of liberty and justice and freedom!

Berkeley, Calif. V. N. MADOLOFF

Quality and Conservation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Radio is doing a magnificent job on the battle-field, but on the "home front" it has a long way to go. The signals that bring those daytime serials and the hours upon hours of swing music to millions of loud-speakers are electrical waves. In order to send out these waves into the ether, a lot of electrical power must be used—lots of power. Electricity must be made—made by steam turbines. And what makes the turbines run? Coal—tons of coal!

This vital power is needed elsewhere. It is needed in the manufacture of planes, tanks, and other tools of war.

My suggestions are: Close down the stations now and then during the day. Keep the all-night sessions off the air. A READER

Flushing, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Balance Sheet

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Said the Tokyo radio, of President Roosevelt's Christmas Eve speech:

"Bitter must be the reaction of the American people when their President tells them after two years of futile and costly war that its end is not yet in sight and they must look forward to large casualty lists."

The reaction of the American people was nothing of the kind. It was a reaction of deeper firmness and a resolve to press forward with fortitude. There must be few Americans indeed who were discouraged or depressed by the President's sobering statements, and few of them who are bitter.

Many of them are sad, many angry, at the dread experience of war. Some—more than a few—are not aware of the price all must pay in sacrifice and devotion if the war is to be won. But they are certainly not bitter. They are certainly not defeatist. They have borne two years of war without the least signs of exasperation or weariness, as indeed they should. They are not even greatly or visibly impatient: perhaps the most striking fact is that they have been willing and able to adjust themselves to the slow tempo of our march against Berlin and Tokyo.

But if the propagandists in Japan thus misunderstand the reactions of Americans, it does not mean that all our reactions are right. The anomalies of the home front grow greater daily. With a great rail strike threatening, came a stoppage of work by steel workers. Coal strike . . . rail strike . . . steel strike. In the midst of a desperate, slow-going global war! In the midst of war in which the sons of many of those coal and rail and steel workers are gravely engaged! You would almost say that the actual enemy, the Germans and Japanese, were in control of our great unions and brotherhoods!

And yet Americans know that these strikes are not fomented by the enemy. Americans know that there are no finer working men in the Nation, no more patriotic and loyal families, than those who run our railroads, or dig our coal, or melt our steel.

But what has happened? What is the explanation? The answer is these workers, the miners a few months ago, the railroad workers today, the steel men perhaps tomorrow, all feel that they have been unfairly treated. They are under the impression that their employers are making money at a pace far greater than the slow increase of the workers' pay envelope. They know business has never been better. They feel the pinch of rising prices, and it is a severe pinch. They sense the orgy of expenditure which, perhaps inevitably, has flowed in a veritable deluge from government and the services as we built the machine of war and supplied its insatiable maw. They have seen the orders roll up, they have heard of cost-plus contracts, they have been bemused by the financial madness of the times.

And what is more, they have been led by union leaders who realize their current advantages, who know that the present is a strategic time to carve out concessions. The Administration has fostered this view by stating, in months gone by, that it would not be necessary for labor to give up any of its "social gains." The Administration officially stated that wages need not be pegged, as prices were to be. And then the failure to hold prices in line released the irresistible demand for higher wages.

More fundamentally, Americans have not learned that it is all one war. They have not realized that events at the mine-mouth in Kentucky, the blast furnace in Pittsburgh, and the freight yards everywhere, are in many respects just as vital to winning the war—sometimes more vital—as the behavior of the man in the plane or ship or slit-trench.

And Americans have not learned that one cannot be selfish alone. They have not absorbed the primordial verity that one group's selfishness unleashes the selfishness of many. They have not begun to win the war within—to win the war spiritually. That is to say, not enough of them have begun to win the war over the enemy within each human consciousness. Out at the fronts, and in many another spot—including many a sacrificial home—this war within is being won. But not in enough places. If it were being won there, we would not have stories of excessive profits, and strikes, and all the many orgies of group and individual selfishness which sadden us today. But unless the war within is won, we shall not attain the peace. It will be much easier to start winning the war within before the last gun is fired in the outward conflict.

How to Pay Off the National Debt

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

There are two major economic concepts which everyone should be acquainted with in discussing postwar matters, and they are both explained simply in the Twentieth Century Fund's modest little one-dollar book by Stuart Chase, entitled "Where's the Money Coming From?"

There is room for financial statesmanship here in Washington now, during the war, and there will be even greater need for it after the war, as the mere outline of these problems indicates. Are we going to have mass unemployment again, when peace comes? And how shall we pay for the war?

The first concept deals with "oversavings." Why is it that when we have the men, machines, and factories to make all the goods we need in peace times we don't seem to be able to distribute the purchasing power to buy the goods, although we are able to produce to an unlimited extent in wartime?

The orthodox reply of economists is lucidly explained in the new Chase book. In a comparatively normal year the American people, including corporations, save about one dollar in five. There is a lag in the investment of this money.

If we had a hypothetical community producing 4,000 bushels of potatoes a year, with 4,000 claim checks issued against them, everything would go simply so long as all the claim checks were kept in use. But if 800 claim checks were "saved" against a future harvest and not put to use, the potatoes represented by them would not be claimed, would stand in the warehouse, and would presently spoil. So next season the managers would arrange for a smaller crop, which means less employment for all, or total unemployment for some.

To drop this hypothetical case and come back to the real thing, this lag in investment in the normal peacetime American economy, or "oversavings," is considered to be responsible for much of our erratic business cycle.

In wartime the problem doesn't arise because the Government steps in and buys everything in sight anyway. But the same problem may be there again after the war.

Almost certainly private business won't be able to keep the balance even alone, though it should have the first opportunity and be given every assistance in the task, under a free economy. The problem is too big either for business, or for Government, acting by themselves: but there is no reason to believe it can't be solved mutually.

The second big problem is about the postwar debt. The debt is going up now at the rate of about $115,000 a minute. When the war ends the debt may be 300 billion dollars. Will that ruin us?

The answer is, no. It's a big debt, a staggering debt, but it has certain characteristics that make it different from a private debt owed by Mr. A to Mr. B, let us say, or by Mr. C to his bank. If Messrs. A or C don't pay their debts, their mortgages can be foreclosed or they can be adjudged bankrupt.

National debts are different from this, and the difference is very important to understand. America's postwar debt will be held largely within the country.

The American public will owe the debt, but to whom? Why, to the American public. Part of the debt is "debt" in the old sense, part of it is investment, war bonds, and the like. The national debt does not merely represent Mr. A above, who owed money to Mr. B; it represents both Mr. A *and* Mr. B. So long as the National Government has power and is willing to tax, it can meet the obligations on its debt.

There is no compelling reason why an internal debt should be paid off completely; Britain is still carrying part of its internal debt from the Napoleonic wars.

It is generally agreed that a national debt about twice the annual income can be borne without too much difficulty. A curious thing is that payment of interest on the debt does not decrease the Nation's purchasing power. It is true the Government cannot spend the money, but those who receive the interest can. High taxes do not necessarily "ruin" a nation. Look at America's unprecedented taxes now, coupled with the biggest national income in history.

To sum it up, the postwar debt is not going to send the Nation into bankruptcy. The great point is to keep up productivity, to curb inflation by vigorous and well-planned taxes, and to maintain a reasonably even internal distribution of income.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.